P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS OLD.
The only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION
Rs. 2-12-0 PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,747—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1899.

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SOUTH
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(Under Royal Patronage.)
Contains over 800 Apartments, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. 5 Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, Imperial Institute, and in the midst of the Fashionable Quarter.
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Moderate Tariff.
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SHIPPING.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

PASSENGERS' LANDING ARRANGEMENTS.

ON ARRIVAL of the ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS at BOMBAY, Passengers will be landed as soon as possible at BALLARD PIER. All Baggage will be landed at the same place, where it will be sorted and Delivered after payment of duty.

No Launches or Boats except those of the P. and O. Company will be allowed alongside the Steamer until the Passengers have left.

In order to prevent confusion, no person will be allowed to go on Board the Mail Steamers on Arrival, and Friends wishing to meet Passengers must await them on the Ballard Pier.

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th October, 1899.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	14th Oct
M. I. VALETTA	5023	C. F. Preston	21st "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	28th "
M. I. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	4th Nov.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	11th "
M. I. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	18th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	K. H. Gordon	25th "
M. I. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Dec.
* PENINSULAR	4282	W. Wheler	9th "
M. I. CALEDONIA	7558	F. Gordon	16th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wilmer	23rd "
M. I. PENINSULAR	4267	W. Wheler	30th "

The steamers marked M.I. proceed to MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers transship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATOR	G. Ehrsteberger	4,140	1st Nov., 1899.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Dec. 1899.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 158.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,053	14th Oct., 1899.
* MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	13th Nov., 1899.
POSEIDON	A. Leva	3,878	7th Dec. 1899.

* She will not call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	22nd Oct., 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.

Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 30, 1899

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	21th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.
CALEDONIEN	4,222	Roquier	19th Dec., 1899

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on or about,
YARRA	4,255	Rogliano	19th Oct., 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

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Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Families employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVERRIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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BOMBAY: 12, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 20th October, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 17th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 19th October, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 3rd November.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 26th October.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 13th October, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

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GRINDLAY & Co.
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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

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ECONOMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at Lightning Service.

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MONEY Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for Messages.

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Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on application.

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THE Establishment in the "First City in India" is a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, conducted in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to this advancement of Art, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to, cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this is worthy of us, and deserves we ought to have the encouragement it in all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different branches of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the business of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic publications.

We are sensible of many defects in this our first effort: the principal one being the impossibility in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request that seeking any known engraving not therein to communicate with us.

We have further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would kindly take particular note.

Hoping a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

S. DINSHAW & CO.,

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

ESPLANADE ROAD,

Opposite Bombay Club.

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HOTEL WINDSOR,

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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Messrs. PETER KEEGAN & CO'S
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40 LOVELY PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS, comprising the most picturesque and interesting places of INDIA, BURMAH, CEYLON, and the STRAITS with full descriptive matter. Size of views, 9 1-2 in. by 7 1-2 in.

Rs. 3 only, the complete set. Paper Cover.

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	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

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Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilleto" Frame which has gained universal admiration

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Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

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GENTLEMEN'S UNDERCLOTHING.
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STRAW HATS AND TWEED CAPS,
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To which has been transferred the business of

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Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
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ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	1 0
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Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	8	20	32
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Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

SPECTACLES (TURNPIN)

Best Crown Glass	5	16	25
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	20	40
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	50
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	25	60

SPECTACLES (SINGLE TEMPLE)

Best Crown Glass	5	14	28
Fine Quality Pebbles	10	18	35
Marcks & Co's. Pebbles	12	24	45
Dr. Menist's Pebbles	16	28	50

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TEAS, from Nilgiri and Kangra Valley Gardens.
CIGARS, Javas and Tribhis, best quality.
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"ORIENTAL" Quick Rising BAKING POWDER ....Per bottle	0 8
"ARMY" Brown Leather Boot Polish	0 8
COFFEE, French ....Per tin. Rs. 1-0 and	1 5
FLOUR, Kiln Dried for household use, 7 lb. tin	0 12
DO. Patent for Pastry	1 0
LEMON SQUASH, almost refreshing drink ....per bottle	0 13
VINEGAR, for Table and Pickling ....Per bottle, Rs. 0-5, Per dozen	3 8

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TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 1/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/4 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

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Betty Musgrave. By J. H. Findlater.
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INDIAN GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

AN EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for admission as unpaid probationers in the above Department for Local service as Signallers in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) will be held at NOON ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25th, 1899, at the office of the Undersigned.

Intending Candidates must submit copies of Certificates of age (which must be under 20 years) and Character before the 23rd October, 1899, or they will not be permitted to sit for the examination.

GRAHAM T. W. OLVER,
Asstt. Supdt. Telegraphs, Bombay Island, Sub-Divn.
Bombay, 10th Oct., 1899.

NOW READY.
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BRASS SCRAP TONS 39 { (Replacement of Cammell's Axles) Brass, Tons 2. Brass Tubes, Tons 20. Brass Assorted, Tons 17.

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NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 13th October, 1899.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

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WITH the view to REDUCE our Stock of INDIAN ARTWARE which has accumulated greatly during the last three years of the prevalence of plague, on account of which very few Tourists visited India during the season, we are now SELLING OFF these Goods at a REDUCTION of 20 per cent. all round.

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Alice Building, Hornby Row.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of [illegible] KOONDRAO CASSINATHJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant,—deceased.

[illegible] CHANDRABHUGABAI, widow of [illegible] KOONDRAO CASSINATHJEE residing at [illegible] the Fort of Bombay.........Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby [illegible] and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 12th day of Oct., in the year of our Lord 1899 and, in the sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING,
The 12th day of October, 1899.
Messrs. SMETHAM, BLAND, and NOBLE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BABULJI JUGGONNATH, Deceased.

TAPUBAI widow of GUNPAT BABULJI .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 2nd day of October, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court, Bombay.

D. B. BINNING.
The 2nd day of October, 1899.
PAYNE, GILBERT, SAYANI & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

KING, KING & Co.,
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KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened [illegible] Commission, and interest at [illegible] credited on 30th June and [illegible] the minimum balance does not [illegible] Currency Notes of all Circles and [illegible] payable in Bombay received [illegible]

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[illegible] contains—
[illegible] Markets Report.
[illegible] Imports during the Week.
[illegible] Bullion.
[illegible] of Exports from Bombay [illegible] Manifests, with the total [illegible] for the same period, as [illegible] respectively.
[illegible] of Imports of Piece-Goods, [illegible] from Great Britain up to [illegible] the month, and the same [illegible] and 1897, respectively.
[illegible] of Exchange.
[illegible] Bombay Harbour on the date of [illegible] and Departures of Vessels [illegible]

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

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INDIAN ARTWARE.—Our Stock of this having accumulated a great deal on account of very few Tourists having visited India since the outbreak of plague, therefore with the view to CLEAR OFF this Stock, we are now SELLING the Goods at a reduction of 20 per cent. all round.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Alice Building, Hornby Row.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

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ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND.............. £500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	11,13,575
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent, 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL, OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTE of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.
	PENANG.
	RANGOON.
	SAIGON.
	SANFRANCISCO
	SINGAPORE.
	SOURABAYA.
	TIENTSIN.
	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application. Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent
51, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

"ORION" BRAND OF SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WINES.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR WESTERN INDIA

LATHAM & CO., BOMBAY AND KARACHEE.

WATSON'S ESPLANADE HOTEL.
AND
ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE
(OPPOSITE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.)
BOMBAY.

THE LEADING HOTELS IN INDIA.

UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

The Catering under the Sole Control of MONSR. CORENTIN, the well known CHEF.

Electric Light, Electric Bells, Lift, Post, Railway and Telegraph Offices on the Premises.

SPECIAL RATES FOR MONTHLY BOARDERS During the Monsoon months.

Address,—The MANAGER,
ESPLANADE HOTELS,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.
It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to any-one who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the [illegible]erdall C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

For fully illustrated catalogues, apply to the Sole-Agents:—

THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY.

Charni Road, Bombay. (Near Messrs STEPHENS. and SONS' Stables.)
Stock can be seen at Messrs. SHROFF BROTHERS', Fort.
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

DR. DE ROOS
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness of the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require, equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and Disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 72 pages of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 [illegible] COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—

BEACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TRY SQUIBB'S Has no Equal, nor a Rival for driving away Fever Malaria, and Ague. Acts like a charm. Prevent and cures Plague! Re. 1. By all Chemists. [illegible]ADON SONS & Co., Esplanade Cross Road. AGUE SPECIFIC.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1834.

NEW and LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS for WHOLE LIFE and ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

For Rates and Prospectus apply to
KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

A LOCAL COMPANY with FUNDS INVESTED in INDIA and entire MANAGEMENT in INDIA.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Rs. 25,00,000.

This Company is prepared to issue POLICIES of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE on the MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
10, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee.
Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.
It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

"COMPLETELY HEALED."

Mrs. E. Berkshire writes:—"In the year 1888 when residing at Tunbridge Wells, Kent, I caught cold, which led to inflammation of the bowels. I was attended by local doctors, and received some relief, but the following year is turned to fistula, from which I suffered for eight years; and it was constantly discharging. I was put under chloroform by two doctors, with a view of an operation, but they found that the fistula was too far inside, and an operation would have been too dangerous. In 1893 a second abscess formed, and in 1894 a third. These were all discharging at the same time. The end of 1893 I was again examined by two doctors to see if an operation was possible it was found that an operation was out of the question, as they stated the inside was riddled with abscesses. During the whole of this time was receiving medical attendance, one year being treated by a herbal doctor in the town, and receiving advice for four months from a London doctor. During the greater part of this time I was a confirmed invalid, having to be carried up and down stairs, and the doctors gave up all hope of my recovery. In June, 1895, I was advised by friends to try 'Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture.' After taking one large bottle I found one large abscess gradually drying up. I therefore continued taking the mixture, and also Clarke's Aperient Pills, and in time all three abscesses were completely healed, and I was able to walk as well as ever and could eat and drink any ordinary food. I am pleased to say it was Clarke's Blood Mixture that effected the cure, having received no real benefit from doctors. I should have written before, but wished to see if the cure was lasting.

"Post Office, Cottonwood, Assiniboia, N.W.T., Canada, Oct. 17th, 1898.

"P.S.—I may say that I can give you doctor's names and names of friends to prove the truth of what I state. I purchased the mixture at the Sussex Drug Stores, Tunbridge Wells, my name and address then being Miss E. Horner, 5, Warwick Cottages, Frank Forest, Tunbridge Wells"

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitation and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows —

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 56
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 19
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY..........As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 3
Second do.	" 2-
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line
Second do	" 4½
Third do	" 2 4

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted, of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is has follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. [illegible]
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY,
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

NOTICES.

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851.
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E.C.,
AND
556 & 566, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, that day being a Public Holiday, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th October, 1899.

TAPTI-VALLEY RAILWAY.

NOTICE

OPENING OF NANDURBAR-DONDAICHE SECTION FOR PUBLIC TRAFFIC.

It is notified for the information of the public that the OPENING of the NANDURBAR-DONDAICHE SECTION for Public Traffic has been POSTPONED till further notice.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Bombay, 12th October, 1899.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that SERVANTS of VISITORS proceeding to MAHABLESHWAR or PANCHGANI, require to be provided with certificates in Form B.

2. All servants are required to attend the Mahableshwar Civil Hospital, or the Dispensary at Panchgani, for Medical Inspection every morning between the hours of 7 and 9 A.M., for ten days after arrival.

3. Families of servants will be detained under observation for a period of ten days at Dhandegher or Machutra Camp.

4. Forms of certificates are obtainable from the Deputy Commissioner of plague operations, Bombay, or from the Cantonment Magistrate or Chief Plague Authority, Poona City, or from the Superintendent Mahableshwar.

5. Those intending to visit Panchgani or Mahableswar, should communicate with the Superintendent at least seven days in advance, except in cases of sudden emergency, when the Superintendent should be communicated with by telegram.

6. The attention of Heads of offices is invited to Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4492-P dated 17th July, 1899, with reference to Government servants proceeding to Mahableswar or Panchgani on duty.

D. C. DAVIDSON, Lt-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Chief Plague Authority, Mahableswar and Panchgani.

Bombay, 10th, October, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF
1. KEROSINE OIL CANS TIN EMPTY.
2. KEROSINE OIL WOODEN CASES WITH TWO EMPTY TINS IN EACH CASE,
3. CASKS, OIL AND TAR, &C., EMPTY.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS, at his office, Victoria Terminus, which will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October, 1899, at 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), for the purchase of the above, which can be seen on application to the Undersigned at the General Stores, Parel.

TENDERS:—These must be made on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office.

TERMS:—The sum of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract. Offer to be binding for the period of twelve months from the date of acceptance.

DELIVERIES to be taken monthly of such quantities as might have accumulated.

PAYMENTS must be made to the Company's Cashier for each lot prior to delivery.

NOTE:—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th September, 1899.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 211 OF 1897.

BABURAO DINAJI and KASHINATH WISHVANATH BHANDARI ......Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

GOVIND DINAJI, RANCHORDAS, TRIBHOWANDAS, BALKRISHNA GOVIND, a minor, by his guardian ad litem Ramchandra Ramji ......Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order made in the above suit and bearing date the 2nd day of March, 1899, the following immoveable properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office in the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 19th day of October, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon:

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and of the Defendants in the following three properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Tocca Fazandar land or ground whereof Shet Harkisondas and Bhagvandas Narrotumdas are the joint Fazandars, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-houses, sheds, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate, lying and being at Worlee Road, Navapada, near the Worlee Colewada Police Chowkey, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand seven hundred and twenty square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 1455, 1445, 1446 and 1552, and Street Nos. 454, 441 and 445, and is bounded on the West, by the property of the said Fazandars, on the East, by the said Worlee Road, on the South, by the property of Moroba Bhewji, and on the North by the property of Vinayak Govindji.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Tocca Fazendari land or ground whereof the said Shet Harkisondas and Bhagvandas Narotumdas are the joint Fazendars, situate, lying and being at Worlee Road, Navapada, near the Police Chowkey, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five thousand one hundred and eighty-seven square yards and three-ninths of a square yard, and is bounded on the East, by the property of Dadoba Ramchandra, on the West, by the property of Dadaji Abaji, on the North and South, by the properties of the said Vinayak Govindji.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Tocca Fazendari land or ground whereof the said Shet Harkisondas and Bhagvandas Narotumdas are the joint Fazendars, situate, lying and being at Worlee Road, Navapada, near the Colewada Police Chowkey, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand seven hundred and twenty square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, and is bounded on the East, by the Worlee Road, on the West and North, by the property of Vinayak Govindji and on the South, by the properties of the said Vinayak Govindji and Dadoba Ramchandra, and the said several pieces of and with the hereditaments and premises standing thereon are now in the occupation of Govind Dinaji and Baburao Dinaji and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Offices of Messrs. Smetham, Bland & Noble, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 18, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 15th day of September, 1899.

A. K. OLIVER.
Commissioner.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

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THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

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THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m. Sun sets, 5h. 38m. High water, 6-54m., 7-16a. Low water, 1-36a.
Banks closed, Hindu holiday.
P. and O. s. s. Clyde, with English mails of 29th ult., due to arrive at 2 p.m.
B. V. Artillery Smoking Concert.
Gymkhana Sports.
Harris Football Tournament.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 54m. Sun sets, 5h. 37m. High water, 8-0m., 8-25a. Low water, 1-20m., 2-22a.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Henry Bolckow entered the dock yesterday.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at Sir R. Temple's Statue at 6-15 a.m., on Sunday.

PARSEE FEVER HOSPITAL.—The Parsee Fever Hospital, situated at Parel, is to be re-opened from the 1st November next.

ARAYA SAMAJ.—At the Samaj Mandir Hall, on Sunday, the 15th October, at 5-30 p.m., Shashtri Narhari Sharma will speak on "Charity."

HIGH COURT VACATION.—The vacation of the High Court commences on Monday next, and will terminate on the 6th proximo, both days incusive. The Insolvency Court and chambers business will be desposed of on the 18th instant, and the 1st proximo.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. David Gostling at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow, (Sunday) at 6 p.m. Subject:—"Some current literature about the Divine Mission."

THE LUXIMEE NARAYEN FAIR.—The annual Hindoo fair known as the Luximee Narayen Fair, commences in the compound of the Goverdhandas Goculdas Temple at Gowalia Tank Road, on the 16th instant, and will continue for five days.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. Yarra, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m., on Wednesday, the 18th instant.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and Transvaal, per s.s. Umkuzi, via Calcutta, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m., on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 17th and 18th instant.

ALLEGED THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Raghoo Deosey, a brick-maker, who resides in a house at Cumbhar wada, has reported to the police that about ten days ago he placed his sister's ornaments valued at Rs. 590 in a box in his room and kept the key under his pillow. At 8 p.m. on the 10th instant, he found the ornaments missing from the box. During the interval some visitors from Kathiawar had put up at the complainant's house. There were other ornaments belonging to complainant in the same box, but they were left intact.

INFRINGEMENT OF THE FACTORIES ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Charles N. E. Walke, Steam Boiler Inspector, charged Mr. Maneckji Muncherji Hiramaneck, agent of the Bombay Cotton Press, Colaba, under sections 6 and 29 of Act VI of 1891. Mr. Walke stated that he visited the press on the 3rd and the 6th instant, when he found that the engine was working without an engineer. Mr. Nanu, of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusji, solicitors, defended the accused. The defence was that there was some misunderstanding about the matter. The accused was fined Rs. 30.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PARSEE.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at Dockyard Road, Mazagon, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Cooverji Muncherji, a Parsee, aged about forty-five years. The deceased was employed in the P. and O. Co's Dockyard as a supervisor of labourers. On the 30th ultimo a branch of a tree in the docks was being cut down and the deceased was supervising the work. The stem of the branch fell on the instep of deceased's left foot causing a flesh wound, four inches long. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where his wound was dressed and he was allowed to go to his residence at Dockyard Road. A few days after tetanus set in and deceased died at 11 o'clock on Thursday night. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts.

RELIEF OF PARSEE SUFFERERS FROM PLAGUE.—A meeting of the committee appointed for the relief of Parsees during the time of the plague was held at the Sir Jamsetjee Benevolent Institution, on Thursday, Sir Jamsetjee Jijeebhoy, Bart., presiding. A report on the working of the Parsee Fever Hospital was read, which was considered to be very satisfactory. On the motion of Mr. K. R. Cama, seconded by Dr. Dinshaw Bomonjee Master, it was resolved that the meeting expresses its satisfaction at the work undertaken and executed by the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet funds for the relief of Parsee sufferers from plague, and tenders its thanks to them and to the subscribers to the fund. It was proposed by Dr. Cowasjee Edulje Dadachanjee, seconded by Khan Bahadur Bomonjee Byramjee Patel, and resolved, that further subscriptions to the fund were required, and that the attention of all Parsees be drawn to the matter. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

KIRLOSKAR NATAK MANDALI.—At the request of Mr. Kanji Karamsey Champsey Master, this company performed their popular play of Sagra Sangit Virtaraya in the Gaiety Theatre on the 6th inst., in aid of the funds for supplying grass to the famine-stricken cattle of Cutch Naliya. To recognise the efforts of the proprietors of the company, a meeting was held before the first act was over, Dr. B. K. Bhatawdekar presiding. Addresses were delivered by the chairman and Mr. R. B. Vasonji Khimji. Afterwards an address to Mr. Luxmon Bapuji Kolahtkar alias Bhawoosaheb was read. Mr. Dayashanker Vasanji praised the Kirloskar Company for their charitable work. Mr. Kanji, in replying, thanked those who assisted him and also the proprietors. Mr. R. B. Vassonji Khimji proposed that the whole proceeds of the play should go to the funds and that the money to defray expenses should be collected separately. On this, money was showered on the stage, and a sum of Rs. 108-8 was collected. Afterwards amid loud cheers from the audience a silver casket and a gold embroidered bela were presented to Mr. Luxmonrao Bapuji Kolahtkar by Dr. B. K. Bhatawdekar on behalf of Cutch Naliya Mahajan.

BURIED IN AN EXCAVATION.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry regarding the death of Dhondoo Baroo, a Hindu labourer, aged twenty-five years. The deceased was employed as a labourer on the Municipal drainage works, which are being carried out by Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, at Wari Bunder, Mazagon. The work had been stopped for the last four days and yet on Thursday morning deceased and three other labourers went there and began to dig in an excavation. They were told by the muccadum that the work had been stopped and that they should not dig, but they would not hear him. While the four men were digging and removing earth, one side of the excavation about six feet deep gave way and deceased and another labourer named Suddoo were buried under the heap of earth. They were extricated and removed to the J. J. Hospital, where the deceased complained of a severe pain in his chest and shoulders. He had also sustained some cuts on his face and he was detained under treatment. His companion Suddoo who had received some superficial injuries on the body, was allowed to go home after treatment. The deceased died in the Hospital two hours after admission. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict that the deceased died from haemorrhage from the lungs and other internal injuries received by being buried under loose earth which had fallen from an excavation into which he had gone of his own accord.

BRANDING HIS WIFE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane prosecuted one Sajia Deema, a native vaid, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of causing grievous hurt to his wife Ravibai, aged about eighteen years, by branding her on the face, abdomen, arms, neck and back by means of a heated iron spoon. Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. The complainant resided with her husband and his second wife at Morland Road. There had been frequent quarrels between the parties in which accused invariably took the side of his second wife. About a fortnight ago, the first wife was assaulted by the accused and she had to carry her complaint before her caste. A caste meeting was held before whom the man appeared and promised to behave well towards his wife Ravibai. On Wednesday evening, accused returned home drunk and asked Ravibai to serve him some food. The woman refused to do so, whereupon the man heated an iron spoon in the fire and having fastened the door of the room, branded her on several parts of her body. Complainant cried out for help and when some neighbours came and forced open the door of the room, accused absconded to his cousin's house. The matter was reported to the police and the accused was arrested. Mr. Velinker, on behalf of his client, pleaded that as the complainant was not willing to press the charge against her husband, he might be dealt with leniently and given the option of fine. The magistrate in disposing of the case remarked that accused branded his wife for her slight fault. If these ignorant people considered that they had a privilege to chastise their wives in any way they liked, it was the duty of the court to impress on them that the law considered it a very serious offence. His worship sentenced the accused to four months rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH OF MR. AHMEDBHOY LADAK.

MR. AHMEDBHOY LADAK, son-in-law of the late Sir Tharia Topan, died at Bandora, on Tuesday evening, at the comparatively early age of thirty-three. The deceased gentleman was ailing for some time past and during his illness was attended by Dr. Bhalchandra and Dr. Merwanji Cooverji. The deceased lost his parents in his childhood and was brought up and educated by the late Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, to whom he was related. His business capacity and affability of manners soon attracted the attention of the late Sir Tharia Topan who called him to Zanzibar, where he became known for his tact and business capacity. In recognition of his services Sir Tharia rewarded him by giving him his eldest daughter in marriage. After the death of Sir Tharia, Mr. Ahmedbhoy managed the vast business of the firm, but was obliged to retire owing to ill-health and therefore led a retired life. The deceased interested himself in the management of a school at Cutch Keda, established by his father, who was the first Khoja gentleman to start a charitable institution of the kind. Mr. Ahmedbhoy Ladak leaves a widow and a son and daughter.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 10th October, 1899:—

		£
1	Amount to be remitted during 1899-1900	17,000,000
2	Remitted from 1st April, 1899, to 7th Oct., 1899	8,966,900
3	Balance to be remitted from 8th Oct., 1899, to 31st March, 1900	[illegible],033,100

DHARWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, OCT. 12.

A two days' cricket match which commenced on Friday last between a team of officers from Belgaum and the members of the Dharwar Gymkhana, resulted in a draw in favour of the former. The heat was grilling although there were some welcome showers of rain towards the evening of both the days.

We have gauged but 18 inches 2 cents of rain up to the 8th instant against 39 inches 21 cents on the same date last year. Our drinking-water is gradually diminishing while the prices of food-grain have risen considerably.

There was a commotion the other morning in consequence of the vendors in the bazaar having been prohibited, under the orders of the Collector, to sell provisions. Meat, vegetables, rice, wheat, in short nothing could be got by the public, and servants returned home wondering what their masters were to eat for the day. The reason of the order forbidding the sale of bazaar supplies was, I discovered, due to the fact that dead rats were found in several of the shops. To be on the safe side, the owners were made to clear out their stores in order to disinfect their premises. The inconvenience, however, was felt only for a few hours, as by the afternoon of the same day the business of vending was resumed.

Plague in the town is unfortunately steadily increasing. Taking the Dharwar District, including Dharwar town, there were during the week ended 22nd September, 359 cases and 270 deaths. The number of infected places rose from 22 in the previous week, to 26. Narayenpur in the Gadag Taluka and Borpet and Balambid in the Hangal Taluka were recently infected and Unkal was recently re-infected.

At Hubli the total mortality during the week, including 121 deaths from plague, was 196, shewing an increase like Dharwar. 1,744 inoculations were performed at Dharwar and 5,483 at Hubli. In the Belgaum District there were 782 plague cases and 540 deaths during the same week, which shews an appreciable abatement in the numbers of both cases and deaths, as compared with the numbers in the previous weeks. 329 inoculations were performed in Belgaum town and 83 in the cantonment.

Captain W. S. Banks, D. A. A. G., and Mr. H. Murray, Deputy Conservator of Forests, have been appointed as additional members of the Belgaum Plague Committee. Captain Banks as Staff Officer of the General Officer commanding, has a larger share in the plague administration of the Cantonment, and Mr. H. Murray has done a good deal of successful work in the furtherance of the operations. Both officers seem to have the confidence of the people, and it is felt that their presence and advice will sensibly strengthen the Committee.

Government have deputed two nurses and one doctor for Dharwar and two nurses for Hubli on plague duty, out of the number that have just come out from England under covenant with the Secretary of State for India. These are, I presume, in addition to the present staff, owing to the increase of plague at these two stations.

The Birur-Shimoga Railway line (38 1-2 miles) constructed by the Mysore Durbar under the supervision of Mr. Molloy, Executive Engineer, is shortly to be made over and worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway. Mr. Berry, Assistant Engineer, S. M. Railway, has been deputed to inspect the line interior to the final inspection by the higher authorities.

A variety entertainment, in which several well known ladies and gentlemen of this station have promised to take part, takes place in the Railway Institute on Saturday, the 14th instant.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, OCT. 12.

NO rain has been recorded at any place in Kathiawar since I wrote to you last. The population of Bhownagar is augmented owing to famine-striken people daily flocking into the city to find work. If the October rain falls, matters may look somewhat brighter, but otherwise the situation will be much strained. Two lacs of bags of grain have already been landed and as many more are expected to come in other ports. Porbander and Verawal are also busy, where thousands of bags are received by country crafts and steamers. The merchants now-a-days trade in grains only. At Wadhwan a consignment of about 50 wagons of grass has come in from outside stations, but the mortality amongst the cattle still continues.

The death of a cashier of the agency department at Jitalser has occurred owing to a snake bite.

The murder of a blacksmith was committed by some person unknown as he was returning from Waghandra, a village three miles from Dhola in the Bhownagar territory. The deceased has wounds on his head.

If wells are sunk in Nari the scarcity of water, which threatens to occur in the hot season, will be avoided as that place yields copious water. This village is situated three miles from Bhownagar.

MORARJI GOCULDAS S. AND W. COMPANY.

THE twenty-eighth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of these mills was held, yesterday afternoon, on the mill premises, Parel, Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas presiding.

The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June last was submitted for the consideration of the meeting:—

The net profits amount to Rs. 1,56,414-3-1, inclusive of the balance of Rs. 2,455-10-4 brought forward from last years accounts. The result will be considered satisfactory, considering the continued depression in the mill industry all through the period, specially during the last six months. From the aforesaid sum of Rs. 1,56,414-3-1, your directors have set apart Rs. 3,500 on account of depreciation of machinery, and have paid an "ad-interim" dividend at the rate of Rs. 55 per share for half year ended 31st December last, which absorbed the sum of Rs. 63,250-0-0. This leaves an available balance of Rs. 58,164-3-1, from which your directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 45 per share for the half-year ended 30th June last, which will absorb Rs. 51,750 and a bonus of Rs. 3,000 to the company's establishment. The balance of Rs. 3,414-3-1 to be carried forward to next year's account. Your mill premises, together with the machinery and ordinary contents, stand insured at Rs. 27,53,218-0-0. Lately your directors invited Mr. Narottam Morarjee Goculdas to join the board, and you will have to confirm his nomination. In accordance with Clause 87 of the Articles of Association, two of your directors Messrs. Hurkisondas Narrotumdas and Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election."

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report said: when I had the privilege last year to refer to the operations of the company I observed that the mill industry was then passing a somewhat critical time and that the depression then prevailing would soon give way to better and more hopeful prospects. It is a matter of regret to me to have to observe, however, that that hope has not been realised owing to the depression having continued all through under the period under review. In short, it may be said to have beat all record in the annals of our cotton industry, [illegible] now a subject of common knowledge among [illegible] in mill concerns that at no time the rates for yarns and cloths have ruled so low as at present. While to add to the adverse situation, we are in the throes of a second famine, while the effects of the one of 1896-97, have not been quite effaced. Another cause of anxiety is dismal prospect of our cotton supply for the coming season. Owing to the deplorable deficiency of rainfall in the cotton growing districts, specially in Guzerat and Kattyawar, it is unlikely that we shall have more than an eight or ten annas crop. If yarns do not improve soon fairly in sympathy with the rise in the price of cotton, it is to be feared the margin of profit, already narrowed may dwindle to nothing or even a minus quantity. Such is the dismal prospect. We are evidently passing through a severe crisis but it is to be earnestly hopped the continued depression may give way to fair prospects bringing back to cotton mills a greater portion of that prosperity which has now left them. Meanwhile, I am sure, it must be a source of satisfaction to you to find from the balance-sheet that your company, thanks to the continued care and sagacity of the agents, has been able to earn a net profit of Rs. 1,53,958-8-0, for the year. An interim dividend of Rs. 55 was paid for the last half year and the Board now recomends Rs. 45 per share, thus making a dividend of Rs. 100, equal to 10 per cent. on the paid up value of your shares; while they carry Rs. 35,000 to the account of depreciation of machinery. You will also be glad to know that for the better housing of the operatives the board have recently sanctioned the erection of a chawl on the most approved principles. The work is to be taken on hand by instalments but when finished it will cost about a lakh of rupees according to present estimates. I need not say that the step taken by the agents is in the right direction and conducive to the better interests of the mill.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report and giving effect to the various recommendations made therein. Mr. Dwarkadas Odhowji and Rao Saheb R. K. Kothowte were appointed auditors on a remuneration of Rs. 250 each per annum. Messrs. Hurkisondas Narotumdas and Dharamsi Morarji Goculdas were re-elected directors. After a cordial vote of thanks to the agents and chairman, the meeting dispersed.

INOCULATION AT THE CUSTOMS HOUSE.

INOCULATIONS of Customs subordinates still continue at the Customs House. On Wednesday evening Captain Milyn inoculated another batch in the presence of Dr. Pollen, the Commissioner. On this occasion Mr. Magra, one of the appraisers set an excellent example by bringing forward his whole family for inoculation, and Mr. Wilson followed the example of his chiefs, Messrs. Oliver and Almon, in presenting himself to be inoculated in order to encourage the other preventive officers who were holding back. The Commissioner gave his own experience of inoculation and pointing to the gentlemen who had been inoculated at the same time with him explained that the operation had caused them very little inconvenience. He urged that if by suffering a few hours' rise of temperature, a slight headache and a pain in the elbow, for a short time practical immunity from the plague could be secured, every sensible man should undergo the operation. Alluding to the reputed increase of plague in the city Dr. Pollen said the great thing was to protect themselves before the foe came to close quarters. There was danger in waiting till plague was actually upon them before putting their armour on. He quoted several remarkable instances where plague attacked only uninoculated members of a family.

The majority of the Hindus serving in the Customs will probably take advantage of the inoculation after Dusera.

THE "Eclair" publishes an interview with a late resident in South Africa, according to which Great Britain is merely forcing war upon the Transvaal in order to save Rhodesia from bankruptcy, and thus prevent the scandalous disclosures which would ensue with regard to the Chartered Company. The story of this company, he asserts, is worse than that of the Panama frauds in France

DR. NEILD COOK ON INOCULATION.

THE following letter appears in the *Times*:—

Sir,—I am generally averse to writing on professional questions, and more especially controversial ones, except in the journals specially devoted to such subjects, but as Sir J. G. Rogers has taken you to task in respect of M. Haffkine's views, on the prevention of plague, I should be glad to put on record the testimony of practical experience on the other side, principally in the hope that the authorities in Egypt may be led to reconsider the question before finally adopting a plague policy directly opposed to M. Haffkin's views, and which, in the opinion of many practical sanitarians, has proved a failure in India.

Early in 1898 I was deputed to Bombay to study plague when the accepted policy of house-to-house visitation, disinfection, and isolation was in full swing. Huts were destroyed, whole streets unroofed, partitions pulled down, and holes knocked in the walls to admit light and air. Disinfection was carried on on a wholesale scale, whole quarters were accommodated in camps, and the scavenging was the best I have seen in any Eastern town. The administration was admirable, but the practical result of all this expenditure of money and energy and harassing of the people was very small. If every plague patient could be isolated in hospital within a few hours of his being attacked and all contagion destroyed equally promptly, it might be efficacious, but this is impossible either in a European or Eastern town. The Bombay mortality statistics showed that a considerable proportion of the plague cases escaped the discovery of the search parties, and whilst the disinfecting gangs were deluging the rooms with disinfectants, infected rats were carrying the contagion through under-ground passages to other houses.

Shortly after my return from Bombay plague appeared in Calcutta. The plague policy adopted there was very much modified. There were no search parties, the reporting of plague cases being left to a native voluntary agency, and segregation not, as a rule, being insisted on. The standard of cleanliness was below that of Bombay, the Scavengers leaving the town or striking and giving trouble generally. The inoculation done—some 1,500 cases—was not sufficient to affect the result. But the outbreak subsided after three or four months. So here we have two Eastern towns in many respects similar. In the one plague raged in spite of drastic measures, in the other it subsided without them. The Bombay authorities claim that the epidemic would have been much more severe in the absence of such measures, but I have not seen evidence adduced that could be accepted as proof of their contention.

A drastic policy has never yet succeeded in eradicating plague from a large town in which it has once gained a footing; and yet there are many people who still believe in "stamping out" plague. The house should be set in order sanitarily before or after the epidemic. Labour is commonly unprocurable during it, and hastily-devised and hastily-executed projects for sanitary improvement generally prove a waste of public money. Sir J. G. Rogers talks of the time taken to inoculate a population, but it is small compared to the time taken in executing a sewerage scheme, or any other big sanitary work. The evidence of the efficacy of prophylactic inoculation in Hubli, where it was more thoroughly and systematically carried out in a severe outbreak in a large town than anywhere else, is so strong that the Collector of Dharwar, an officer of the Indian Civil Service incharge of the district, wrote in his official report to Government: "At the present moment the plague has practically died out at Hubli, and there can be no question as to the casual relation between this fact and the inoculation measures." Sir J. G. Rogers appears to think that inoculation would not be resorted to unless it were compulsory. My experience is that, with the fear of death on the one hand and the promise of comparative safety on the other, most people will readily submit to it. In Calcutta with the assistance of a lady doctor, I inoculated 1,500 people during the time of an inoculation scare, and had promises form leading men of various large communities to bring their people for inoculation if plague got worse. In Mauritius, where inoculation has just been started I hear that people are trooping in from their villages to take advantage of it. In Hubli, so far from inoculation being compulsory, people had to pay for it. The policy which gives most promise of success in dealing with an outbreak of plague is, in my opinion, to persuade the people who have been exposed to infection and any others who may be willing to submit to inoculation, as is done in the case of small-pox and vaccination, and to combine with this disinfection and a well-organized crusade against rats as the principal carrier of infection. There is no reason why the affected town should not be cleansed and kept as clean as possible.

M. Haffkine never was an opponent of sanitation as he is represented to be. His exceptionally lucid mind was the first to thoroughly realize that the so-called sanitary policy which had been adopted in India did not, and could not, by itself stop an outbreak of plague in a large Indian town, with which I think all open-minded men who have seen it tried will agree. The probability is that such a policy would be no more successful in Egypt or Europe. It is to be hoped the report of the Indian Plague Commission will soon be issued and will show the various plague measures that have been adopted in their true proportionate values. In the meantime I trust the testimony of one who has had practical experience of plague and plague measures will be some help to those who have not definitely made up their minds on the subject. I am, sir, yours faithfully,

J. Nield Cook, D. P. H., Medical Officer of Health, Calcutta.

47, Park Street, Calcutta, Aug. 30.

EXECUTION AT BOMBAY.

THE DUNCAN ROAD TRAGEDY.

GUNGARAM DEWBA, a Maratha, aged about thirty years, was executed yesterday morning within the Prison at Umarcady, for the murder of a woman named Abbai, with whom he lived. About a hundred people witnessed the execution, while a few spectators assembled outside to witness the hoisting of the black flag.

After his condemnation on the 8th September, prisoner forwarded a petition to the Government of Bombay, praying for mercy, but the Governor-in-Council declined to interfere with the sentence, and a petition to the Government of India and to her Majesty the Queen was rejected. During his imprisonment, Gungaram continued to take his food regularly and appeared prepared to meet his doom. He wrote a letter to his brother—his only relative in Bombay—asking him to come and see him, but the brother did not turn up. Yesterday morning he offered his prayers, and he was then pinioned and brought out of his cell into the jailyard. He ascended the gallows with a firm step. The final arrangements were made, and death was instantaneous.

DIVINE SERVICE.

TWENTIETH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER 15.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins,
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Cruickshank in E flat, Hymns—Introit 2, 556 and 559.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 166, 292 and 304. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Garrett in F.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.
(Afghan Memorial Church.)
7 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Sermon (Parade Service)—Hymns 208, 34 and 158.
8 a.m.—Missa Cantata (Merbecke)—Hymns 260, 197 and 324.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 261, 160 and 24.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)
9-31 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. C. Walker.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
8 p.m.—Social Hour (open to all).
Byculla, (Victoria Gardens.)
9-30 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, FORT.
(Church of Scotland.)
11 a.m.—Joint Service.
Psalm 98 tune 66. Hymns 151, 201 and 218.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm 23 tune 164. Hymns 25, 237 2nd tune, and 389.
Anthem—As pants the hart.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road, Esplanade.)
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Hymns 293, 63 and 23. Psalm 24, Tune 185.
11 a.m.—Joint Service in St. Andrew's Church.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)
Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion—Hymns 33, 240 and 317.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 265, 303 and 28.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. W. C. Whiteside.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon by Rev. W. A. Roberts.

ST. NICHOLAS (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH.
Prince's Dock.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymns 311 P. I, 311 P. II and 107
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 517 and 261.
4-15 p.m.—Sunday School,
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 259, 276 and 24.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.
6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, choral, and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Fr. Tovey.
10 a.m.—Matins and Catechizing.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. (Preacher, Rev. C. S. Rivington.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins and Litany—Hymns 208 and 248.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 242, 275, 219 and 20.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. TRIESTE.

THE following is the list of passengers per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Trieste Captain A. Mitis sailing to-day the 14th inst. from Victoria Dock No. 3. Medical examination at the dock at 4-30 p.m.:—

FOR ADEN.
Dr Martin. Mr Goolam Hossein
Dr W A M Wakeman

FOR TRIESTE.
Rev Marschuer Rev P C Nugent
Rev Helwig Miss C W[illegible]
Rev Pfalzer Mrs Nich[illegible]

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

THE SHRI PUSHTIMARGI GOSWAMI TRUST.

VITHALDAS RAMDAS AND OTHERS VS. THACKERSEY GHELLA AND OTHERS.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case. The first eight defendants are trustees of the Balakopayogi Sthanak Fund; the ninth and tenth defendants, Gordhandas Sunderdas and Goculdas Naranjee, are the executors of one Motivahu; the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth defendants are the executors of one Morarji Ratansey; and the fourteenth defendant is Bamanjee Shapurjee Chothia. The plaintiffs claimed against the first eight defendants to have it declared that they have a lien or charge on certain premises comprised in an indenture dated 20th March 1891 for payment of the sum of Rs. 64,957-15-6 and interest at 6 per cent. per annum till payment; that defendants might be ordered to pay the said sum and interest; and in default thereof that the said premises might be sold or a sufficient sum to satisfy their claim raised by way of mortgage; that the defendants might be decreed to indemnify and hold harmless the plaintiffs from all claims under an indenture of mortgage dated 7th April 1891. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Rustomjee P. Bharucha, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Munsuklal, Damoder, and Jamsetjee, appeared for the ninth and tenth defendants. Mr. Vicajee and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth defendants; and Mr. Branson and Mr. Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Kola, appeared for the fourteenth defendant.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in giving judgment, said the property in question known by the name of Bhau Madhavjee Oart was originally mortgaged by the owner, Sadashiv Vishwanath Dourandar, on the 24th August 1885, to one Narandas Ramdas, the brother of the plaintiffs, who formed a joint undivided Hindu family. Narandas died on the 5th October 1890; and on the 20th March 1891, Sadashiv Viswanath and his son Kunjbehari executed a conveyance of the property to the plaintiffs for the sum of Rs. 1,55,000. The particulars of the transaction were set forth in a document termed a declaration of trust, executed by the plaintiffs to the trustees of a certain fund, which might shortly be denominated the Shri Pushtimarg Goswami Trust, on the 3rd November 1892. The document declares that the property was conveyed by Sadashiv and Kunjbehari on 20th November 1891 to the plaintiffs for the consideration of Rs. 1,55,000. The second clause of the document [illegible] as follows:—"That we did purchase the said property for ourselves, but we purchased it in our names [illegible] at the request of several persons who expressed a [illegible] sire to have a suitable place purchased in Bom[illegible] for the accommodation and residence of any Mah[illegible] sojourning in Bombay." His lordship also read ot[illegible] clauses of the document and said the present suit [illegible] brought in the first instance against the first [illegible] defendants as trustees of the said fund. Pursh[illegible] Naranji was struck out at the hearing, as [illegible] discovered that he was not a trustee, but the tre[illegible] of the fund. The ninth and [illegible] defendants [illegible] vened, and Gordhandas Sunderdas, defendant [illegible] on the 26th August 1898, affirmed an affidavit to the effect that the premises on which the plaintiffs sought to establish a lien or charge belonged to a certain religious fund mentioned in the plaint, and consisted of lands purchased and buildings built thereon out of moneys subscribed to the said fund. In addition to subscriptions collected from the general Vaishnava community, donations for large amounts were received from particular individuals upon special stipulations. One of such donors was Motivahu, widow of Kanji Jairaj, who paid the sum of Rs. 15,001 in 1895 upon certain terms and conditions embodied in a writing passed to her by the trustees, by which they agreed to apply the sum of Rs. 15,001, received from her in erecting a building on the said piece of land and to devote such building to the main object of the fund, namely providing suitable residence for Maharajs during their sojourn in Bombay, in perpetuation of her husband's name and to affix a tablet on such building with an inscription to the above effect. The plaintiffs were parties to and signed the said writing. Gordhandas and defendant No. 10, Goculdas Naranji, were executors of the said Motivahu's will. They submitted that plaintiffs had no right to claim a lien or charge on the building built out of moneys subscribed by the testatrix or to have it sold in satisfaction of their alleged debt; that they were necessary parties and applied for an order accordingly. They were accordingly added as party defendants. The 11th, 12th, and 13th defendants, who claimed as executors of the will of one Morarjee Ratansi, who had similarly contributed a sum of Rs. 16,473-10-6 to the erection of a house under the same terms and conditions, to defend the suit, were also added as parties. On the 29th December 1898, the 9th and 10th defendants, through their solicitors, wrote to one Bamanji Shapurjee Chothia, calling his attention to the fact that the suit had been instituted by the plaintiffs against the trustees of the fund, claiming a lien or charge on the property; that they had intervened to get their building released from the lien; that they had recently discovered that, on the 26th February 1898, the plaintiffs had wrongfully mortgaged to him the trust property, including their building; and that he had taken the mortgage with notice of the facts. They called on him to release the building, with the land on which it stands, from the operation of his mortgage and to execute a reconveyance in respect thereof; and that, in the event of his not consenting, they would apply to the court to make him party to the suit. Eventually the fourteenth defendant was added as a party. Now the real question on which the determination of the case must depend, said his lordship, was whether the plaintiffs had a lien or charge on the property. This was to his lordship's mind the material issue in the case, though it was raised at a later stage of the proceedings. The contention of Mr. Branson for the plaintiffs was that they have an unpaid vendor's lien for the balance of the unpaid purchase money. Now, there was no mention in the plaint, of any such lien. If the whole transaction was examined, it was clear that there was never a sale by the plaintiffs at all. The purchase was, by their own admission, not for themselves, but for certain persons who desired to purchase a suitable place in Bombay for the housing and accommodation of any Maharaj who might come from up-country. It was clear by the terms of exhibit C that the plaintiffs merely acted as agents. Not a word was said in that document of any lien on the land for unpaid purchase money; on the contrary, there was an express statement that they paid the money at the request of the persons who had joined together to collect subscriptions, and who had promised to repay the sum out of the subscriptions collected; and further that they were to receive 6 per cent. for the use of their money. The plaintiffs never sold the property, because they were not the owners, they had purchased not in their own interest, but in the interest of and in behalf of the subscribers to the fund. All that the plaintiffs did was to advance the purchase money for the subscribers to the fund. There was no contract or agreement at the time that the plaintiffs should retain a lien. It probably never entered the hands of either party to make such a provision, because the subscriptions were flowing in freely. According to plaintiff's statement he received in Samvat 1948 Rs. 55,000, in 1849 Rs. 30,100, in 1950 Rs. 16,675, in 1851 Rs. 30,240, and in 1952 Rs. 16,306. It was apparently after that when plague visited the city and famine broke out, that the subscriptions began to fall off. His lordship then came to the other issues whether plaintiffs, having induced Morarjee and Motivahu to contribute the sums of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 16,000 towards the erection of the buildings on the terms and subject to the conditions set out in the documents D. and E., could now claim any lien or charge on the buildings or so much of the land as was occupied thereby. In those documents, to which his lordship referred at some length, there was not, he said, the slightest reference to any lien or charge on the land held by the plaintiffs; on the contrary, it was stated that their signatures had been affixed for the purpose of getting the land transferred from their names to the names of the trustees. If the plaintiffs had a charge on the property, they were bound to have disclosed it to Morarji, and Motivahu. At the time the money was advanced there was no mortgage to the 14th defendant B[illegible]m njee, and [illegible] mortgage to the C[illegible]mas and Pandurang, because [illegible] site, on which the houses are built, has been [illegible] veyed. It seemed to his lordship clear that, even if the plaintiffs had an unpaid vendor's lien the principle of estoppel steps in. It was clearly an estoppel by conduct. Plaintiffs were parties to the contract or agreement set out in exhibits D. and E. Vithaldas was doubly a party, as he signed also as trustee. The contract would certainly be broken if the property were handed over to the 14th defendant or sold to realise his mortgage lien. On these grounds his lordship found the first four issues against the plaintiffs. It was clear that, if the plaintiffs had no lien on this property, they were not in a position to transfer any to the 14th defendant. After referring to the evidence and documents, his lordship said it was impossible to avoid the conclusion that Bomonji had notice of the claims of the trustees to the property though he might not have been aware of the covenants passed to Morarji and Motivahu. The defendants 1-6 and 8 admitted the plaintiffs' claim and had put in no written statement. The plaintiffs really stood in the position of trustees to the trustees. After referring to some cases, his lordship said that in the present case it was never intended that the plaintiffs were to expend their own money; and they were entitled to be indemnified from the property exclusive of that dealt with in this judgment. His lordship dismissed the suit against defendant 9-13 inclusive, with costs. He awarded the claim against defendants 1-6 and 8 with costs. The 14th defendant stands in the same position as the plaintiffs. He claimed by virtue of a mortgage from them though there was nothing to show that he had notice of the subscriptions advanced by Motivahu and Morarjee or the writings passed to them. His title could not exceed that of the plaintiffs, and must be limited to the land and property other than of the houses and the land on which they stand. His lordship directed that the plaintiffs do bear his costs. The defendants 9-13 were entitled to their costs as against defendant 14, the matter in dispute between them having been adjudicated on in the suit; but he would be entitled to add this to the amount of his mortgage claim. His lordship directed further that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover all costs incurred from the defendants, the trustees. The order as to costs to include the costs which had been reserved.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

A DECREE IN TERMS OF AN AWARD.

EBRAHIM AHMED VS. DR. NADIRSHAW SUKHIA.

DR. NADIRSHAW SUKHIA VS. EBRAHIM AHMED AND MERWANJEE PESTONJEE BHAKA.

Mr. Raikes, on behalf of Dr. Nadirshaw, in the matter of the above suits, moved for a decree in terms of an award. His lordship passed a decree accordingly; but the execution of the decree against Ebrahim Ahmed was stayed, as he produced in person a certificate that he has applied for the benefit of the Insolvency Act. Mr. Raikes also applied for a rule nisi, calling upon Ebrahim Ahmed to show cause why he should not be prosecuted for perjury committed by him in respect of certain statements in his affidavit of documents and of certain statements in his evidence before the arbitrator. His lordship granted the rule.

The ward above referred to was made by Mr. W. A. Chambers, and directed that Ebrahim Ahmed and Merwanji Pestonjee Bhaka should pay to Dr. Sukhia the sum of Rs. 1,820 with the costs of the [illegible] and of the reference and that they should

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A MEETING of the trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 2nd October:—

THE LOAN OF 50 LACS.

The report of the Finance Committee was read wherein it was stated that they have accepted an offer from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for the whole amount of the loan of 50 lakhs recently notified, and have accordingly withdrawn the notifications in reference to the said loan; that in connection with this arrangement they have applied to Government for sanction to the adoption of a revised form of debenture bond payable to bearer with interest coupons attached also payable to bearer, and that the deposits made with the tenders already received have been returned to the tenderers.

THE IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

A Government Resolution in the General Department, sanctioning the Scheme for the Improvement of the First Nagpada Section of Municipal Ward E was read, in connection with which was:—

The report of the Improvements Committee giving a description with full particulars of the Scheme including the reasons for the modifications inserted therein.

The estimates of the cost of the acquisition of properties amount to Rs. 20,35,888; estimates for forming the new streets provided for as part of the Scheme including lighting, and draining, Rs. 73,909; estimates for the construction of dwellings for the poorer and working classes including the whole of such classes to be displaced in the execution of the Scheme, Rs. 5,43,000. Total Rs. 26,52,797.

The Government sanctioned the Scheme as modified by the Board with regard to acquisition of property and formation of roads estimated to cost Rs. 21,09,797.

NOTICE TO OWNERS.

The report of the Land Committee recommended the following notice to owners and negotiations for purchase of property:—

We have considered Government Resolution in the General Department sanctioning the Scheme for the Improvement of the First Nagpada Section of Municipal E Ward and in connection therewith, the steps to be now taken for the acquisition of the properties within the areas comprised in the Scheme. In the Report dated 18th April the Improvements Committee advised that endeavour should be made to acquire the several properties by agreement, without resort in the first instance, to the compulsory provisions for acquisition; they thought it would be necessary to empower certain brokers to negotiate, and that it should be made widely known that the Scheme is a sanctioned work which will be carried through official purpose, but that the Board are willing to treat for the acquisition of the properties on terms that will involve the minimum amount of individual hard[illegible]; and the Board concurred in the recommend[illegible] that endeavour should, in the first instance, [illegible] acquire the properties by agreement. [illegible] employing brokers to negotiate on [illegible] has received our careful consider[illegible] to be said in favour of both [illegible] that for the present the [illegible] appoint their own brokers, but [illegible] treat with owners direct, or [illegible] on behalf of owners, and [illegible] notice be issued to the [illegible] properties to be acquired:—[illegible] of disturbing any [illegible] in 1st Nagpada until [illegible] going to erect in [illegible] ready. They, how[illegible] ownership of the sev[illegible] expenses to both [illegible] offers either parties, will be [illegible] their behalf, from owners direct or from [illegible] Board will for sale by agreement, in which [illegible] under the not notify the properties for acquisi[illegible] by Act. A commission of half per cent, will [illegible] is the Board to the broker (or owner when [illegible] other effected direct) on the purchase price: no [illegible] brokerage will be paid." We have further dec[illegible] with reference to T. R. No. 85 of the 4th September, 1899, to open negotiations with the owners for the acquisition of the land required for the erection of dwellings for the poorer and working classes within the limits of the first Nagpada scheme.

HORNBY ROAD PLOTS.

We have considered a letter from the engineer asking for orders as to the arcading of the foot-paths on Hornby Road in front of Garden Spaces at the corners of side roads. The Board has power to arcade over the full length of the foot-paths; and the form of agreement for building leases specifies that the whole length of the frontage of each plot "including the Garden Spaces" shall be arcaded. There are circumstances in which the corner, if arcaded, could be made a very effective feature in an architectural building; but we think it should be left to the option of the lessee, the Board having full powers to approve or reject any design, and we propose to interpret the agreement as referring to the Garden Spaces between two buildings and not necessarily to that at the side fronting a cross road.

KENNEDY SEA FACE.

The Joint Honorary Secretary of the Parmanandas Jivandas Hindu Gymkhana has applied for sanction to the erection of a detached block of buildings within the area leased to that body "for the purposes of recreation and for the enjoyment of athletic sports," comprising 2 large dining rooms, 2 cook-rooms, a servants' room, lumber room, bath room, urinals and water closets. We think it necessary to restrain any disposition to extend the rights and privileges granted by the Gymkhana leases, and that it is necessary to be thoroughly satisfied that the additional buildings are necessary for the purpose for which the lease has been granted. We accordingly invited the Honorary Secretary of the Gymkhana Committee to afford further explanation of the necessity for dining and cook-rooms, and after consideration of his reply, we are not satisfied that they are required. We recommend that the Committee be informed accordingly but that the Board are prepared to sanction the erection of a lumber room and urinals, &c., if a fresh design is submitted to them: the building should, we think, be located on the north-east corner of the enclosure.

FURTHER IMPROVEMENTS.

A report of the Improvements Committee, on the Street Scheme for the part of the Sion Division of Ward F, north of Matunga, was received. It said: We have considered correspondence with the Municipal Commissioner, in which he represents the urgent necessity of lines of streets being laid down for the district north of Matunga, and in connection therewith a report by the engineer, together with plan showing proposals for laying out the whole area east of the G. I. P. Railway between Matunga and Sion. The proposals comprise a series of parallel east and west roads, connected on the east by a through line of road running from the north end of the Vincent Road and skirting the Roman Catholic Cemetry, and otherwise nearly parallel to the Railway. They provide for laying out the whole area measuring approximately 20 lakhs of square yards for building purposes. The scheme works in with the recently notified scheme for streets in the area between Matunga and Dadar, and we are unanimously of opinion that it should be notified in extension of that project. We have accordingly instructed the engineer to submit the proposals in the form of a Street Scheme, with a view to its early notification, and we have directed that the Municipal Commissioner be confidentially informed that it is the intention of the Committee to recommend that the scheme be notified.

THE AGRIPADA ESTATE.

We have considered the plan and estimates amounting to Rs. 3,05,719, prepared by the engineer for filling in and laying out the land in Agripada, bounded on the north by the Indian Manufacturing Company's Mills, on the south by Souter Road and Saukli Street, on the east by Morland and Ripon Roads, and on the west by Gilder Street. The sanctioned project for housing the poorer and working classes, displaced by the First Nagpada Improvement Scheme, provides for filling in and laying out the eastern frontage of this plot only, being the portion reqired for the erection of blocks Nos. III (*d*) and IV (*c*); but we are of opinion that the whole area should be filled in and laid out in accordance with the plans submitted; and we recommend the estimate, amounting to Rs. 3,46,900 (including the amount already sanctioned), for sanction accordingly as a whole, the expenditure being charged to Capital in accordance with section 75 (2) (*b*) of the Act. The correct course appears to be to treat this expenditure as for the improvement of the lands, and in the administrative accounts to debit each housing scheme with a proportionate share of the actual cost of the land occupied.

DRAINAGE OF AGRIPADA ESTATE.

The provision made for roads for laying out the portion of the Agripada Estate to be built over to provide accommodation for the poorer and working classes, displaced by the First Nagpada Improvement Scheme, is Rs. 24,903, which was calculated at the rate of Rs. 4 per square yard for a length of 1,334 lineal feet of 40 feet road, plus contingencies.

The engineer, in July last, submitted detailed plans and estimates for these roads, the amount of the estimate being Rs. 19,300. These plans and estimates have now been revised so as, in all respects, to comply with Municipal requirements, and the estimate is thereby increased to Rs. 23,855.

NEW ROADS.

A letter was read from the engineer submitting plan and an estimate amounting to Rs. 40,98,040 of the cost of laying out with roads the whole of the area of land eastwards from the G. I. P. Railway to the high water mark of Bombay Harbour, extending from the northern limit of the Dadar-Matunga Scheme as far as Sion Station and Sion Fort, and observing as follows:—" Almost all the roads run from south-west to north-east with one main north and south road 60 feet wide (the rest of the roads being 40 feet wide), starting at the north end of Vincent Road and running thence direct to the eastern boundary of the Roman Catholic Cemetery shortly after passing which its direction is parallel to the G. I. P. Railway, straight to Sion Station Road, at a sufficient distance from the Railway to allow of houses being built between the road frontage and the Railway. The existing Sion-Matunga Road also traverses the area from north to south. It will be noticed that the east and west roads are parallel to the line of Vehar Branch Water Main which will not be disturbed. Burial grounds and temples and the Rowley Hill Powder Magazine, though coming within the area affected, have been excluded from the operations of the Scheme. The details of area to be acquired, and that will be available for building purposes as well as the details of the estimate, are given in the accompanying statement and need not be repeated. I may only remark, with regard to the provision for a recreation area or park, that this has only been entered tentatively, and to indicate what will be the approximate effect of providing a park in the cost of the scheme. The cost per square yard of the land available for building will depend upon the area of the park which can be determined in finally revising the project. Sion and Rowley and some smaller hills have been included within the scope of the Scheme, with a view to the easy acquisition of earth for filling up low-lying grounds; metal will also be available from these for road-making and stone for building purposes."

It was resolved that the report of the Improvements Committee is adopted. The board are of opinion that for the purpose of providing building sites for the expansion of the city, it is expedient to form new and alter existing streets as laid down, and comprised within the area bounded by a red dotted line thereon shown. The scheme should be notified as required by the Act in terms to be settled by the chairman in communication with the solicitors. The estimate amounting to Rs. 3,46,900 for filling in and laying out the whole area at Agripada lying between Morland and Ripon Roads and Gilder Street, bounded on the north by the Indian Manufacturing Company's Mills and on the south by Souter Street, is sanctioned and the work should be proceeded with, provision for the expenditure having been included in the Capital Works Budget for 1899-1900. The tender by Harischundra Jagannath for earth-filling is accepted.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	1
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	6	1	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	1	
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0		28
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	1	8
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	11
Total	16	8	105
Total plague deaths to date	59,114	50,061	
Same date last year	12	21	134

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN SOMERSET, 12th Bengal Infantry, will officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Assam district, vice Captain Willoughby, about to proceed on six months' leave.

Colonel Stevens, commanding the Royal Artillery, Bombay, will carry on the duties of Colonel on the staff, R. A., Bombay Command, vice Brigadier-General Blakeley, proceeded on six month's leave. Colonel Stevens will himself be placed on half pay on the 6th November when other arrangements will be made.

Lieutenant Knapp, 2nd Madras Infantry, is selected for transfer to the 1st Sikhs, Punjab Frontier Force.

Lieutenant-Colonel Aylmer, Assistant Adjutant-General, Burma district, is granted eight month's leave to England on private affairs.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Lawada, 2,121 tons, Captain T J Grier, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE s s Bucentaur, 2,308 tons, Captain G Irving, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta and Rangoon, with the same bottom cargo.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Polluce, 1,299 tons, Captain L Solch, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chupra, 1,431 tons, Captain F J Cruess sailed yesterday, for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Onda, 3,110 tons, Captain H A Sharpe, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta 2nd October, with a cargo of 7,218 tons of coal.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain H A Brown, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf, brought a general cargo, 162 horses and 23 syces.

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain H W Bamber, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Lieut T J Hutchinson, R I M, Lieut W K Thyne, R I M, Mr Almazabdoola, Mr Dahir Rowajee, Mr Petters, Mr Passol, Mr Mody, Mr Mahomed Saleh, Mr Naomi, Mr Ahmed bin Ahmed, and three friends, Mr Mahomedawad, Mr Mahomed Shearaca and 36 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 13.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
H M S Marathon		Field			
H M S Pigeon		Mowbray			
H M S [illegible]oon		Hewett			Royal Navy
H M S Ra[illegible]	2168	Coates			Royal Navy
Mirzapore	2350	W[illegible]			Royal Navy
Shannon	[illegible]478	D[illegible]mer			H C Joosub
Kangra	[illegible]	[illegible]ogge			P & O Co
Polluce	12[illegible]	Solch			M M & Co
White Cross	194[illegible]	Taylor			A L S N Co
Hermod	830	Nielson			K N & Co
Bombay	2010	Fraser			Bombay Co
Okara	34[illegible]				Bombay Co
Nankin	2357	Bennett			M M & Co
Okhla	3436	Rickford			P & O Co
Onda	3110	Sharpe			M M & Co
Simla	1039	Bamber			M M & Co
H M S Sphinx		Phillips			Royal Navy
Simla		Dowell			Transport

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
C	Henry Bolckow	639	Brown	Jeddah	18-10	B & P S N Co
D	King Arthur	1047	Barron	P Gulf		B & P S N Co
N	Onipenta	3420	Watkeys	Rangoon	13-10	M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Brahmani	521	Cassum	Mangalore	13-10	Shprd & Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
3	Trieste	3293	Mitis	Trieste	14-10	A L S N Co
5	Carthage	2803	London	Aden	14-10	P & O Co
9	Stanley Hall	2660	Brown	Kurrachi	18-10	K Nixon & Co
12	Clan Macleod	1583	Walker			F M & Co
16	Murex	2329	Halliday	Genoa		W & A G & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Kola	497	Robertson	Kurrachee	14-10	M M & Co
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.					
	Lawada	2121	Grier			M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Simla s	Bamber	Busreh, Sept 30.
13	Onda s	Sharpe	Calcutta, Oct 2.
	H M S Sphinx	Phillips	Bushire, Oct 3.
	Simla (Transport)	Dowell	Southampton, Sept 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Onipenta s	Watkeys	Calcutta.
	Grosvenor (bque)	Brebner	Mauritius.
	R I M S Canning	Pifford	Karachi.
	Chupra s	Cruess	Calcutta, &c.
	Polluce s	Solch	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their p[illegible] terday:—
Steamer Lawada, Grier, for Calcutta.
" Bucentaur, Irving, for Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OC[illegible]

FROM LONDON.

Carthage s—69 cases oilmenstores, D [illegible] photo materials, Nadkarni and Co; 3 [illegible] ham, 3 cases cheese, 1 case stationery [illegible] 18 cases provision, D Dadabhoy; 48 [illegible] Essoofally Russoojee; 7 cases varnish [illegible] 15 cases cheese, W B Green and Co [illegible] 4 cases candles, A M Sodder; 5 cases [illegible] and Co; 8 cases varnish, T F Bengale [illegible] C Rajbhoy and Co; 50 hogshead ale [illegible] Co; 5 cases chemicals, 10 cases conf[illegible] dal; 30 drums turpentine, T M H[illegible] cases writing ink, 15 bales and 1 [illegible] stationery, John Dickinson and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Carthage s—58 bales printing paper, [illegible] Rothenfels s—2 cases writing paper, 2 [illegible] Hussonally Abdoolally; 3 cases [illegible] Co; 121 casks chemicals, M S Khoswa[illegible]

FROM GLASGOW.

Dalmatia s—9 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy [illegible]

FROM ANTWERP.

Rothenfels s—20 bales straw boards, H[illegible] 23 bales printing paper, H D Pad[illegible] ware, Goolam Hooseln Callian.

FROM HULL.

Tokio s—100 drums turpentine, Goolam[illegible] and Sons; 4 cases cutlery, Es[illegible] barrels chemicals, E Alibhoy; [illegible] A K Essabhoy; 425 casks che[illegible] chand, 168 barrels chemicals, Goo[illegible]

FROM TRIESTE.

K F Ferdinand s—8 cases soap, Essa[illegible]

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 1[illegible]

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stanley Hall s—125 bales wool, Jaff[illegible] 80 bales wool, Jadhowjee Kara[illegible] Nanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—1 packet Indian gold ([illegible]) and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Murex s—200 cwt gum, Volkart B[illegible] seed, 2,899 cwt mowraseed 1[illegible] Khairaz and Co.
Carthage s—1 box French dollars [illegible] kadas.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON O[illegible]

Bombay, 13th O[illegible]

There will be drill in the Rid[illegible] from 7 a.m.

There will be drill in the Tow[illegible] day the 17th instant, from 5-30 [illegible]

BOMBAY VOLUNT[illegible]

REGIMENTAL ORDERS B[illegible] COMMANDI[illegible]

Bombay, 14th [illegible]

1. The following member [illegible] Subdivision No. 1 Company [illegible] pany, with effect from the [illegible]

2. The following member [illegible] the strength of the Corps fr[illegible] No. 1 Company, No. 1 Su[illegible] Saunders.

THERMOMET[illegible]

THURSDAY [illegible]

10 p.m. [illegible]

FRIDA[illegible]

6 a.m. [illegible]
10 a.m. [illegible]
2 p.m. [illegible]
4 p.m. [illegible]

FLORILINE.—FOR THE T[illegible] of the liquid "Florilin[illegible] produces a pleasant lather [illegible] teeth from all parasites [illegible] prevents tartar, stops [illegible] pearly whiteness and a [illegible] It removes all unpleasant [illegible] or tobacco smoke. [illegible] posed in part of honey [illegible] taste, and the greatest [illegible] ed. of all Chemists and [illegible] ingdon Road, London.

FOR
POONA SEASON, 1899.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

SCHIEDMAYER
AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that Marcks and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S
NEUTRAL-TINTED EYE PRESERVERS,
ARE the best PROTECTION to the EYES from Sun and Dust, especially to those who are travelling in the tropics or whose avocations require them to be out in the heat of the day. They will be found an invaluable preventative to inflamation of the Eyes and irritative fever.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. The EARL OF ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA.
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES
67, & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

F. S. MADON AND CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,
AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Up-Country Orders carefully and promptly executed.
PLEASE NOTE:—For the Safe Delivery of Orders and Correspondence ADDRESS us as below, because there are others trading under the name of Madon.
F. S. MADON AND CO.,
170, SHAIK MEMON STREET
BOMBAY.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS
ABOUT THE
STANDARD LIFE
OFFICE.
1.—OVER HALF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.
2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over NINE Million Sterling, and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.
3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.
N.B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

A CHUBB'S SAFE
TWICE
DEFEATS BURGLARS.
79, St. JOHN STREET ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.,
DECEMBER 19TH 1898.
Messrs. CHUBB & SON'S
LOCK AND SAFE CO., LD.,
148, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
GENTLEMEN,—We are the [illegible] possessors of one of your Patent [illegible] Safes, which last night was attempted by thieves who broke into our premises.
Though the burglars failed to force the Safe, they so damaged the lock of it that the keys are of no use, and we should be glad if you could send a practical man to see what can be done.
[illegible] say this is the second attack the Safe has [illegible] within twelve months, but the last was of [illegible] determined character.
[illegible] at liberty to make what use you please of [illegible] and we are happy to furnish the most practical [illegible] of the protection afforded by the possessors [illegible] of your Patent Safes.
We are,
Yours very truly,
(Signed) JONES & WELLS.
[illegible] PESTONJEE,
The oldest and only Agent in Bombay.
CHUBB AND SON'S LOCK AND SAFE CO., LD.,
[illegible] BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY;
ESTABLISHED 1847.

[illegible] STEEL BEAMS.
[illegible] IN WESTERN & NORTHERN INDIA.
[illegible] CARNEGIE STEEL Co., LD.,
[illegible], U. S. A.
[illegible] CARNEGIE STEEL BEAMS, [illegible] ANGLES, STEEL TEES, ETC.
[illegible] Stock in Bombay.
[illegible] from 3 inch to 24 inch deep [illegible] variety of lengths [illegible] 44 feet.
[illegible] Beams in the Market. [illegible] application for Delivery at any [illegible] Station in India.
[illegible] SERVICE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

[illegible] HUTCHINSON & Co.,
[illegible] MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
[illegible] BUILDINGS,
[illegible] AVENUE,
[illegible] CROSS LONDON, W.C.
[illegible] ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
[illegible] CODE USED.
[illegible] PRODUCE received and [illegible] with care and promptitude, [illegible] by Line of Steamers. [illegible] BUSINESS undertaken.
[illegible] WM. HUTCHINSON and [illegible] INTIMATION, Board Steamers [illegible] their arrival at Plymouth, at [illegible] books, to take instructions of [illegible] Baggage, &c.

[illegible] SUPPLY AGENCY,
[illegible] STREET.
[illegible] SUPPLIES the BOMBAY [illegible] Monthly Subscription, [illegible] with Papers.
[illegible]
VINCENT & Co.

[illegible] REVENUE,
[illegible] AND SOUND
[illegible]
[illegible] RMAL,
[illegible] half-anna;
[illegible] Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

[illegible]CE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13.

TILL the middle of the week the state of the markets generally was quiescent, if not dull, but on Wednesday came the cabled advices through Reuter regarding the crisis in the Transvaal indicative of the expected commencement of hostilities, which proved a disquieting factor, causing some excitement. Notwithstanding that, up to the time of writing, we have not heard of the receipt of further news confirmatory of the expectancy of the actual outbreak of war, yet Wednesday's news caused a little stir, specially marked in the Government Paper market. In this market the quotations have fluctuated a deal, now running up, then down, and finally closing at an advance on last Friday's rates of 2 3-8 per cent, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 4 per cent for 3 per Cents. The Cotton market has been very quiet, with prices holding steadily on their upward course. Wheat and Seeds are quiet but steady. In Exchange there has been a decline in rates for Private Paper of 1-32d.; Bank paper closes at last week's level. There was a further advance yesterday in the rate of the Bank of Bombay of one per cent; Money is in strong demand. Freights have been firm, with only a small business reported done. In Imports there is still but little demand.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday last showed the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office Dec.	Rs.	3,34,256
" " Branches... "	"	7,80,538
Other " ...Inc.	"	3,883
Government Securities ...Dec.	"	2,52,031
Other authorised "		unchanged
Loans ...Inc.	"	32,05,984
Bills Discounted and Purchased... "	"	2,43,508
Balances with other Banks ...Dec.	"	4,508
Cash ...	"	39,85,910

The good demand prevailing for accomodation had the effect during last week of reducing the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, as disclosed by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday, to the extent of 39 3-4 lakhs, making it stand at 151 3-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits there were withdrawals amounting to 3 1-4 lakhs at the Head Office, and 7 3-4 lakhs at the Branches. Government [illegible] ties were 2 1-2 lakhs less. Loans incr[illegible] lakhs, and Bills Discounted and Pu[illegible] 2 1-2 lakhs.

The rate of the Bank of Bom[illegible] day by one per cent, and no[illegible] the rate in the open market [illegible] is a strong demand prevalen[illegible]

Statement of the affai[illegible] 7th October, 1899:—

LIABIL[illegible]

Capital ...	[illegible]
Reserve Fund ...	[illegible]
Public Deposits ...	[illegible],21,146
Do. do. ...	23,40,766
Other Depo[illegible]	3,31,82,285
Post Bills ...	4,442
Credits ...	12,13,990
Rs...	5,88,62,609

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities ...	92,51,754
Other authorised Securities ...	34,07,024
Credits on Government and other authorised Securities ...	42,86,541
Loans on do. do. do. ...	1,97,35,775
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	63,31,080
Dead Stock ...	4,22,745
Stamps and Stationery ...	20,911
Bullion ...	...
Balances with other Banks ...	1,60,702
Cash ...	1,51,86,077
Rs....	5,88,62,609

EXCHANGE opened steady in tone last mail day at 1s. 4 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 13-32d. for three months' Sight Credits. There was very little business passing; Bank Wire was done to a moderate extent, for November delivery, at 1s. 4 3-32d. Rates continued steady on Monday at 1s. 4 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 13-32d for three months' Sight Credits, at which level they remained throughout the day. On Tuesday quotations were given at 1s. 4 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. to 13-32d. for three month's Sight Credits. A few Bills were reported done at 1s. 4 3-8d.; the enquiry for Bank Paper were very limited, and only a small business passed either way. The market opened quiter in tone on Wednesday at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1 8d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' Sight Credits with little or nothing reported doing. Yesterday rates were steady at 1s. 4 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' Sight Credits; there was again very little doing. Quotations were given at opening to-day at 1s. 4 1-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-8d. for three months' Sight Credits, remaining there at all day with very little business transpiring, and closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 4 1-8d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Credits 3 months' Sight	..1s. 4 3-8d.	"
Francs	...1·72 1-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—At opening last Saturday rates were firm at 93 1-4 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents. 93 1-8 for the Settlement, and 89 for 3 per Cents. The market was active in tone on Monday with 95 quoted for Cash, and 94 for the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents. Rates were very fluctuating on Tuesday, and at opening 95 7-8 to 96 was quoted for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents., and 94 7-8 to 95 for Account, the latter rising at the close to 95 1-2. The market opened on Wednesday at 95 7-16 for Cash, then declined to 94 3-8, improved again to 94 3-4, and at the closing after the telegram regarding the Transvaal crisis was received fell to 93 1-4, and finally 93 1-2 was quoted, in a weak market, for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, with 87 for Threes. Quotations were given yesterday at 94 5-8 for Money, and 94 9-16 for Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents. The market has been declining in tone to-day with 94 5-8 quoted for cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 94 9-16 for the Settlement, and 89 for 3 per Cents.

SHARES have been very much neglected, operators' minds being no doubt unsettled by the news regarding the Transvaal received during the week. The only changes reported in prices are the following:—A decline of Rs. 35 in Presidency Mills, and Rs. 10 each in Manockjee Petit and Swadeshi; a falling off in Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills of Rs. 10 in Kemp and Co. of Rs. 8, and Port Canning Co. of Rs. 5.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Although there has been a slight improvement in the volume of business put through during the past week, yet it is not much to speak of. The disparity in rates between this port and Manchester is reported to be widening, but dealers, unable to keep their holdings, are selling freely in order to meet their monetary engagements. Up-country buyers are operating only according to their present meagre requirements. As in Grey Goods, so in Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed Goods there is no change to speak of. For Locally-made goods the market is dull, with prices drooping; the accumulation of stocks is reported to be unusually large. The clearances of Imported Goods from the Bazaar during the week have been some 1,500 packages; and of local, about 700 bales.

YARNS.—Owing to the steady and continued advance in the prices of Cotton, China buyers are purchasing, thus keeping up a brisk and unbroken demand. The market is strong in tone; official quotations are as follows:—

Twist ...No.	6s	Mule, As.	3 1-4	to	4	per lb.
" ... "	8s	" "	3 3-8	"	4	"
" ... "	10s	" "	3 7-8	"	4 7-8	"
" ... "	12s	" "	4	"	5	"
" ... "	16s	" "	4 1-2	"	5 1-2	"
" ... "	20s	" "	4 3-4	"	5 3-4	"
" ... "	24s	" "	5 1-4	"	6	"
" ... "	30s	" "	6 1-4	"	7	"
" ... "	40s	" "	7 1-4	"	8	"

METALS—Yellow Metal is unchanged in price; but Braizers' Copper is 8 ans. dearer, and Swedish Bar Iron, Rs. 1 cheaper.

COALS—During the week there have been sales of Deshagur, ready in harbour, at Rs. 15 and Rs. 14 3-4 per ton; and some Jardine's, ready in harbour, at Rs. 14. Japan, for October shipment, was done at Rs. 12 3-4. The market closes firm and steady; we quote alongside:—

	Ready. Per Ton. Rs.	Forward. Per Ton. Rs.
Welsh Hartley ...	Nil	
West Do. ...	Nil	
Australian ...	Nil	
Powell's ...	23	22
Cardiff ...	23	22
Japan ...	12 3-4	12 3-4
Singareni ...	13 1-2	13 1-2
Deshagur, Bengal ...	15	15
Muir's Navigation ...	14	13 3-4
Jardine's " ...	14	13 3-4
Seebpore ...	15	14 3-4

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The market for this staple has been quiet in tone, with a small business passing. Prices continue to rule in favour of sellers, and are steadily moving up, being given for the new crop, at Rs 213 1-2 for "Good" Broach, for March delivery; Rs. 170 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January; Rs. 193 "Good" Bhownugger, for May.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

	Per Candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine ...	Rs. 175—	3 19-32d.
Do. Fully Good ...	" 168—	3 1-2d.
Do. Do. January, 1900...	" 172—	3 5-8d.
Do. Good ...	" 163—	3 13-32d.
Belaiee, Fine ...	" ...	
Do. Fully Good ...	" 188—	3 13-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good ...	" 188—	3 13-16d.
Do. Do. Jan. 1900...	" 194—	3 31-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good ...	" 182—	3 7-8d.
Dhollera, Fine ...	" ...	
Do. Fully Good ...	" 192—	3 7-8d.
Do. Good ...	" 185—	3 3-4d.
Do. Do. May, 1900...	" 192—	4 1-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good ...	" ...	
Western ...	" 196—	3 25-32d.
Broach, Fine ...	" ...	
Do. Good ...	" 200—	4
Do. Do. March, 1900 ...	" 213—	4 11-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1899. Bales.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.
For the week ...	5,316	4,578	1,890
From 1st Jan. to 12th Oct. 1899 ...	1,743,671	1,564,595	1,310,078
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week ...	155	3,120	530
From 1st Jan. to 12th Oct. 1899 ...	490,471	460,895	484,014
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta, &c.			
For the week ...	1,468	171	979
From 1st Jan. to 12th Oct. 1899 ...	460,314	410,821	426,000

The only fall of rain reported in the telegraphic advices received on Monday from the districts was a meagre 10 cents at Hubli. From Wadhwan came the report that the cotton plants were irretrievably ruined by drought; at Sholapur the field operations were interrupted by the absence of rain; at Bhownagar all the crops were suffering from too little rain. The weather was bright throughout.

WHEAT.—Prices are firm, and show little or no change to speak of. A small business has been done.

SEEDS are likewise firm in tone, and generally without any change of importance.

The comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as under:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the week ...	51,948	34,234	12,756
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th Oct. ...	4,661,393	7,230,753	1,445,194
Linseed for the week ...	8,152	39,195	3,630
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th Oct. ...	1,967,904	2,213,516	405,031
Rapeseed for the week ...	10,687	23,860	4,606
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th Oct. ...	1,895,086	1,919,475	1,750,447
Gingelly for the week ...	8,819	20,839	3,623
Do. from 1st Jan. to 12th Oct. ...	1,048,441	1,226,609	392,520

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and the Continent are as follows:—

	1899. Cwts.	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.
Wheat for the Week...	14,500	12,000	...
Do. from 1st January to 12th October ...	2,842,716	5,494,686	2,813
Linseed for the Week...	56,702	44,055	29,057
Do. from 1st January to 12th October ...	2,000,504	2,243,777	562,597
Rapeseed for the Week	64,769	32,283	68,201
Do. from 1st January to 12th October ...	1,788,638	1,974,769	1,607,770
Gingellyseed for the Week	3,012	9,441	...
Do. from 1st January to 12th October ...	1,354,908	1,373,784	458,139

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCT. 12.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this morning.

ADEN, OCT. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda left here this afternoon.

OCT. 13.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Ula left here this morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 13.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia left here for Aden this morning.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Valetta left here this morning, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Monday next.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Bengal arrived here from Bombay this afternoon.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Bisagno left Singapore, for Bombay, on the 12th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 8-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ...	103 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes ...	100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ...	112
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers ...	63
Bar Silver ...	26 3-4

The sum of about £175,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total Bullion £32,300,000, Increase £100,000; Public Deposits £7,100,000, Decrease £3,500,000; Other Deposits £45,200,000, Increase £3,000,000; Other Securities £33,200,000, Decrease £500,000; Notes and Gold £21,100,000, Increase £400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 40 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Telegrams for Panaj Negros (Visayas Islands) are subject to same restrictions as Philippine Islands, but are subject to censure of United States Government.

Censure imposed at Manila (Philippines) on all telegrams containing political news.

Cable Jamaica Colon interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Madagascar and Reunion Mail closes at Mauritius at 5 p.m. on Saturday the 14th instant.

Telegrams for Madagascar except Majunga are subject to delay during the period of October to March owing to daily storms experienced.

Deferred traffic can now be sent all over India without risk of unusual delay, but that between India and Burma is still subject to delay.

Private telegraphic correspondence in Secret language to and from Azores and Madura suspended.

Telegrams to and from Natal are subject to Censure Military Authorities. Telegrams in Code can only be accepted on production code books for verification.

Ceylon imperfect between Madura and Pamban working with Vibrator.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th October, 1899.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey ...	10	5	50 a.m.	65	42
Teheran ...	13	2	7 p.m.	...	51
Suez ...	13	2	25 p.m.	...	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 13th October, 1899.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta ...	1	24	...	1
" Karachi ...	0	20	...	1
" Madras ...	1	59	...	2

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 23rd September, 1899, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merch[illegible] Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week ...	83,000	2,00,000	4,000	2,87,000
Or per mile of Railway ...	180	434	9	623
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	9,12,717	18,46,617	34,393	27,93,727
Total for 12 weeks..	9,95,717	20,46,617	38,393	30,80,727
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	61,066	1,26,635	691	1,88,392
Per mile of Ry. do.	132	275	2	409
Total to corresponding date do.	8,55,470	16,79,093	38,899	25,73,462

Increase for the week ... Rs.	98,608
Ditto to date ... "	5,07,265

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

BENWELL.—October 5, at the Hospital, Karachi, George Llewelyn Benwell, Assistant Engineer, P W D.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

Two Hakims and a Vaid write a long indictment of inoculation. If they and theirs prefer plague, there is no reason why they should not take their choice.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1899.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD are now issuing a new series, "Modern English Writers," beginning with a monograph on Matthew Arnold by Professor Saintsbury. It is fitting that a series dealing with the writers of the generation just passed away should begin with one who was in so many ways its representative and spokesman in prose and verse, who influenced it so much, and through it the present generation. It is also appropriate that a critic like Arnold should be treated of by Mr. Saintsbury, who is in the foremost ranks of the critics of our day. Our author does not agree in every thing with his subject; in some important matters, like politics and especially theology, he is decidedly opposed to him. But he writes throughout sympathetically, and, like the true critic, tries to see from his subject's point of view. In purely liter[illegible] matters he is more or less in [illegible]nison with the views of Arnold. Matthew Arnold had multifarious activities, tastes, and interests. He was a poet, a prose-writer, a critic, an educationalist, a social and political and religious satirist, even a theologian. It would be too much to say that he succeeded brilliantly in all these roles. But it may safely be said that he never failed conspicuously in any. And it was not simply because a man of his strong common-sense and ability could not totally fail in any field that he betook himself to. By common consent, where he succeeded least, was in theology, or, as he himself wisely avoided this pompous and somewhat odious word, we may say in religious controversy, for his theology was, like much of his other work, controversial. But even here we may say, in spite of Mr. Saintsbury's thoughtful remarks and criticism, and the thoughtless utterings of most who only borrow their views from others, that Arnold's success was not so little as supposed. His plea for a more sane and reasonable view of the Bible, his attempt to harmonise dogma with literature, his zeal for infusing a little of culture into the stern religiosity of English life, have done their work. What he said about there being too much of Hebraism, and too little of Hellenism, in the average English character, and his gallant fight for culture against what he called, not too strongly, anarchy, must be acknowledged to have achieved good results. His manner and method of doing this left something to be desired. He was brusque and sharp; he hit hard and straight; and this hitting was not the less galling because it was done with his accustomed grace. With a keen sense of humour he tried, like the French, to kill with ridicule, and his satire was not the less biting because it was delicate and gentle. The Philistine laughed, and that worse combination, the Hebraic Philistine, with his grim earnestness and very little humour, cried out and denounced his assailant as a pagan and a dilettante. But those who looked on at this crusade of culture against English Dissent were much edified. The nonconformist conscience was terribly shocked; but the mind of England was awakened and illumined. Arnold tried to bring about an "éclaircissement," which in better times and with a people more susceptible to reason than the English Dissenters would have been much more successful.

Though Matthew Arnold was so many things in his not very long life, which fell short by nearly five years of the Psalmist's span, and appeared before the public in many capacities, shining in each and all, he will be best remembered by future generations as a poet and a critic. As a poet he stands only second to Tennyson in our age; and his poetry is even more characteristic of the time in its temper and aim than Tennyson's. The peculiar mood of sorrowful scepticism that comes over a cultured generation, that wishes to believe, that seeks in vain for a reason for belief, that mental and moral unrest felt when the old moorings are slowly but steadily left behind, this sentimental freethought which yet seems now and then tired of its unchartered freedom—all this, so characteristic of our age, finds a faithful reflection and exquisite expression in Matthew Arnold's poetry. It is because our generation find in him a poet after their own heart and mind, who gives back to them their thoughts and sentiments in such excellent guise, gives them what was always thought, but not so well-expressed, that he is so popular with the thoughtful and earnest men, not only of England, but of the English-speaking world. And because the phase, of which he is the best exponent in poetry, is not ephemeral, but deeply embedded in human nature, and recurs again and again in the spiritual history of nations, his poetry will live, apart from its poetic charm and continue to comfort succeeding generations. The most characteristic poem of his from this point of view is that which he wrote from the famous monastery of the Grande Chartreuse. Curiously enough Arnold did not include it in his popular volume of self-selected poems. For this reason chiefly it has not been so well-known as it ought to be, and even Mr. Saintsbury does not allude to it or quote from its very characteristic stanzas. We do not know that he has given a better or more touching expression elsewhere to the deep melancholy caused by the impossibility of clinging to the old faiths. He envies the mental composure of those monks of the desert, 'the last of the people who believe,' and bewails in feeling terms his own want of faith, and the forlorn state of his mind, which is worse than the worldly poverty of the monks in the wilderness. We shall quote two stanzas which show his yearnings, which are the yearnings of the human heart and mind everywhere and in all ages:—

"Wandering between two worlds, one dead,
The other powerless to be born,
With nowhere yet to rest my head,
Like these, on earth I wait forlorn.
Their faith, my tears, the world derides;
I come to shed them at their side.

"Oh, hide me in your gloom profound,
Ye solemn seats of holy pain!
Take me, cowl'd forms, and fence me round
Till I possess my soul again!
Till free, my thoughts before me roll,
Not chafed by hourly false control.
For the world, cries your faith, is now
But a dead-time's exploded dream."

It is a pity Matthew Arnold gave the world so little poetry. His professional work as an Inspector of Schools interfered sadly with the poetic *afflatus*. By far the largest part of his poetical work was written before he was thirty-five. His English prose literature has a value all its own. Mr. Saintsbury well remarks:—"Not so much English prose has that character of grace, of elegance, which has been vindicated for this, that we can afford to lay aside or to forget such consummate examples of it. Academic urbanity is not so universal a feature of our race—the constant endeavour at least to live 'by the law of the *pergs*,' to observe lucidity, to shun exaggeration, is scarcely so endemic. Let it be added too, that, if not as the sole, yet as the chief, herald and champion of the new criticism, as a front-fighter in the revolutions of literary [illegible] which have distinguished the latter half of the nineteenth century in England, Arnold will be forgotten or neglected at the peril of the generations and the individuals that forget or neglect him." Most of his prose work was critical, and hence the matter, as well as the manner, of it is highly valuable. It is not too much to say that it was Arnold who introduced order into the chaos of what passed for literary criticism in England before the middle of this century. It was not that there were no great critics before him. Coleridge and De Quincey, not to mention Hazlitt and Leigh Hunt, were excellent critics. But it was given to them to shine as detached lights, alone; surrounding them was chaos and darkness. It was reserved for Matthew Arnold to illumine the whole field and to render darkness and chaos again impossible. The general level of criticism has risen conspicuously since Arnold began to write and show that literary criticism has as high and noble a function as literary creation, that it requires as high powers and exacts as strict training and discipline, that it is not necessarily the refuge of literary failures. That good criticism is now so well diffused, not only over England, but among the English-speaking races, is due in the first instance to Matthew Arnold's precept and practice. A wide and close study of his prose works will benefit future generations as well as our own. We join with Professor Saintsbury in regretting that there is not yet a complete collected edition in England of Matthew Arnold's works, though America produced one even in his life-time.

THE report on the agricultural prospects and condition of the crops is interesting, for, while it records approaching scarcity in some parts of India, it also points out districts where the outturn is abundant. In Bengal, in the majority of the localities, prospects continue favourable, and harvesting of the autumn crop is being rapidly completed. Prices are stationary except at Darjeeling, but this is due to the terrible calamity which recently occurred there. The standing crops in the North-Western Provinces have been somewhat damaged by continu[illegible] westerly winds, but the ingathering of the autumn harvest and preparation of fields for spring crops continue. Supplies and food are sufficient, but owing to the great demand for grain for exportation prices have gone up. This remark is applicable to Madras, where the outturn of the early harvest is moderate. The rainfall during September has been above the average, and the standing crops generally are thriving, but early rain is needed in all the East Coast districts. For the week ending October 4th there were 36,220 persons on relief, which is a true index of the situation in Bombay. Guzerat seems selected to be the most unfortunate district, and not only are the people enduring the first effects of famine, but owing to the drought the water-supply is running out. Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona and Nasik are also in need of rain, and in these parts the cattle are in poor condition. The general prospects in the Punjab are not encouraging, the standing crops being only good in Peshawar. In those parts of the province where the crops have been raised by irrigation, the yield will be up to the average, but the prolonged drought will be fatal to the unirrigated crops in Delhi and Jullundur. The value of the outturn from irrigated land in Umbala is estimated at ten annas, while in this and adjoining districts a four-anna crop only is expected from land solely dependent upon the season's rainfall. Insects are reported to have damaged crops in Lahore and Ferozepur, while cattle are dying owing to insufficiency of fodder and overwork. The total on relief amounts to 60,590. A gloomy account is to hand concerning the Central Provinces, where the standing crops are deteriorating everywhere, but if rain were to come jowar might yet do fairly well in parts of the Nagpur country. Raipur has experienced a total failure of its rice crop in all but the very-best-situated fields, while spring crops sown in parts of Chindwara have withered after germination and linseed sown in Wardha has not germinated at all. There are 17,714 persons on relief works, and here also the demand for grain has caused the market to rise. In Burma, Assam, Mysore, and Coorg there is every indication of good harvests and prospects are favourable. In Nepal lowland rice is still in need of moisture, but in Kashmir the autumn crops are in excellent condition. In Central India, Hyderabad, Rajputana, and Berar the failure of the rains is causing widespread distress.

THE decisions of the recent Railway Conference might have been arrived at by the railway authorities at home, so characteristic in their conservatism do they appear. It seems to require a great deal of pressure here, as in England, to induce the authorities to carry out changes and improvements required by the travelling public. Suggestions for the reduction of fares, and increased facilities cannot be expected to meet with immediate acceptance, for, while to the average person it appears that such concessions always tend to increased traffic and larger revenues, railway directors invariably fail to see that the proposed change is either desirable or necessary. The evidence in favour of any increase of travelling facilities has to be clearly and irresistibly on the profit side before it can contend against the curious myopia of a Railway Board. It is, therefore, not surprising that in dealing with the grievances of passengers the Conference should give prominence to the kind of objections that one always looks for. Regarding the fares charged the Conference points out that these must be considered along with the "comforts" and accommodation provided for each class. We should say that that is precisely the contention of the passenger. There is a decided absence of comfort in the third class arrangements, and in some instances the second class accommodation is but little better. Some improvement is however promised in this regard especially for the intermediate passenger. The Conference, looking at the initial cost of giving more room to the passengers in a compartment, and of enlarging some of the stations, instead of agreeing to the need for reduced fares, points out the possibility of any sudden step towards these improvements leading to an increase of fares. In reference to the question of servants travelling by limited mail trains, it has been found possible to provide room for third class passengers going long distances, and the intermediate passenger travelling not less than 200 miles can thus take with him one servant or even more. The Sub-Committee, who drew up the report which was endorsed by the Conference, do not consider it advisable to increase the facilities for breaking the journey. The provision of reserved accommodation at reduced rates during slack seasons of the year is to be considered; but in regard to granting third class fares for the double journey to pilgrims and pleasure parties it was decided that each case must be decided on its own merits. This seems to leave the last matter open for a great diversity of practice. The establishment of a clearing house for India should have advantageous results in the inter-working of the various lines, and it has been decided that a specially-appointed officer shall visit the principal lines to investigate the subject and to report to the next Conference.

THE "Agricultural Ledger", No. 8, for this year is devoted to an account of the system devised by the Chief Veterinary Surgeon of Baden, Dr. Lydtin, for the improvement of cattle. The account is translated by Veterinary-Lieutenant G. K. Walker, Assistant Imperial Bacteriologist, C. V. D., from the French of M. Paul Cagny; and in a prefatory note Veterinary-Captain W. D. Gunn, Superintendent of the Government Cattle Farm, at Hissar, says that the system advocated, with certain modifications, could be applied to Indian cattle. It is a regrettable fact that the cattle of India are becoming narrow-chested, leggy and narrow-loined animals, and the Civil Veterinary Department is taking a considerable interest in the effort to prevent their complete degeneration. What is required is that attention should be given to the development of the width and depth of chest and the width of quarters, and to ensure this Dr. Lydtin has designed a system of measurement, and all animals failing to come up to the standard are rejected for breeding purposes. According to this authority cattle intended for the butcher ought to have straight backs, great length of body, breadth and depth of chest, and breadth of pelvis. Dr. Lydtin modified the measuring standard usually adopted for animals, and instead of using one horizontal rod on the vertical upright he employed two, so that they could be expanded or closed according to the width of the body. In order to improve the class of animals in a district under this German system the cows and bulls of two or three neighbouring villages are assembled at a certain place to be measured. The operations are conducted by a jury composed of a delegate from the Agricultural Society, a member appointed by the exhibitors, and a veterinary surgeon who manipulates the measuring standard. All animals not up to the average are excluded, and the owners advised not to keep them for breeding. Those having the proper proportions are given rewards, and are then classified according to whether they are exceptionally good, or just reaching the average. Points such as fineness of skin, bone, etc., are afterwards taken into account, and a final classification made. Of the good results attributed to this system of selection it is stated that cattle have become long, large, near to the ground, and straight-backed, and the coat has become finer and silkier, and the bulk of bone has been reduced. The meat and milk seem to have been improved in quality. One result of the good effects produced is that the Agricultural Society of Germany have ordered Dr. Lydtin and Professor Werner to make a survey of all the cattle in the country on the lines of this system of measurement, and a large sum of money has been granted for the purpose. M. Paul Cagny is endeavouring to have the system adopted in France. In regard to its application to Indian cattle, Captain Gunn observes that it is too much to a[illegible]pate that our agriculturis[illegible] will understand or appreciate the more complicated measurements, but they do thoroughly understand the value of deep, broad chests, wide hips, and the power to draw heavy loads. Anything that tends to prevent the deterioration of the native cattle ought to be welcomed, and we certainly agree with the statement that Vet.-Lieut. Walker is entitled to congratulation upon bringing this vitally interesting subject before the notice of Indian agriculturists.

SEVERAL appointments will probably be made shortly to the Imperial Legislative Council, the tenures as Additional Members of Messrs. La Touche, Suraj Kaul, and Chitnavis, also of Sir Griffith Evans, all expiring before next Christmas.

THE ballot at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday for a trustee of the Port of Bombay to act during the absence of Mr. J. M. Shields resulted in the election of Mr. J. M. Dick, of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

MR. JAMSETJEE N. TATA of Bombay will visit Simla towards the end of next week in connection with the scheme for a Scientific Research Institute, which his munificence has rendered practicable.

THE result of the examination of articled clerks for the office of solicitor of the High Court was declared yesterday. Out of thirteen candidates, Mr. Bejonjee Maneckjee Bulsara, articled clerk to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, was the only candidate who was declared to have passed the examination.

THE North-East Monsoon is beginning well. Madras received 1 1-4 inch of rain last night, Coconada 68 cents., Nellore 30 cents. and Masulipatam 34 cents. Coimbatore had a fall of no less than 2·72 inches and Tinnevelly 1·15 inch.

WORK on the P. and O. steamer China, at Messrs. Harland and Wolf's yard at Belfast, is proceeding well. Before she left Perim after the accident, something like 1,200 tons of concrete were put into her bottom to fill up the rents. This has now been blasted out, and the work of rebuilding this portion can be undertaken. It is anticipated that she will be taken out of dock about the end of year, and that this fine steamer will again take her place on the line about the close of the first quarter next year.

TO-DAY'S mail brings for a brief visit to our city one who is well-known among us as a former incumbent of Girgaum. Mr. Bowman is now returning to India under the patronage of the Archbishop of Canterbury for a preaching tour which is to extend over the whole country. His first fortnight is to be spent in Bombay; next week he will deliver in the Framji Cowasjee Hall a set of lectures, commencing to-morrow, on "The Saviour of the World," and the following week, commencing with the 23rd instant, he will speak on "Temperance and Purity" at the Young Men Christian Association, Apollo Bunder.

IN VIEW of the fact that the majority of the Transvaal burghers are married men, it was proposed three weeks ago a subscription should be opened throughout Cape Colony in aid of Transvaal widows and orphans. In the course of discussion the proposal was generally approved, but it was decided not to give it practical shape in the hope that peace might still be preserved.

IT is evident that pedestrianism, despite the advent of the bicycle and other methods of progress has not yet been excluded from the requirements of those whose work locates them in tropical Africa. According to a report which has just reached the Church Missionary Society from Uganda, it is computed that Bishop Tucker has walked no fewer than 12,000 miles since he has laboured in Central Africa. The fact must not be lost sight of that although a railway from Mombasa to the lake is now in course of construction there is at present no underground or electric railway, and most certainly no service of omnibuses or tramcars as yet in this part of the Dark Continent.

THE Agent to the Governor-General has gone via Kelat to visit his newly-acquired jurisdiction in which the Nushki route to Persia lies. Much will depend on his report, but the traffic this year has already developed beyond expectation, and promises to be unprecedented in volume and value, the result of the excellence of the existing arrangements up to the last stage in British territory for water, food and forage, while a combined post and telegraph office has been established at each hundred miles.

GLANDERS still continues at Quetta, and foot and mouth disease has also broken out amongst the Government cattle.

MR. CROFTON I. C. S., First-Class Magistrate, Khandeish, convicted the two Punjabis on the charge of smuggling 32 lbs. of opium, and sentenced them each to undergo six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE "dak" to Chitral was fired upon on the night of the 9th instant, three miles this side of Serai. One man was killed and one dangerously wounded, but the third man escaped unhurt. On the 10th instant, about 4 a.m., the "dak" from Chitral was fired on three miles beyond Serai, but no one was hit. Four man, probably the same individuals, are said to have been concerned in each case.

THE 42nd Gurkha Regiment, en route from Assam, which has suffered so severely from cholera, has been in camp for some days past at Rajmahal, on the banks of the Ganges. It has now moved its camp to another site at Madepura. The disease has clung to the regiment ever since it left Dhubri. The total strength of the regiment, including women and children, is about 1,200.

THE first meeting of the committee for the formation and location of a militia for Northern and Southern Waziristan was held at Lahore, on Tuesday, at Dera Ismail Khan, Major-General Egerton presiding. The question of a militia for Northern Waziristan (Tochi) will first be gone into. Meetings of the committee will be held regularly for next three or four days, and on breaking up it will re-assemble in November, when the details in relation to the militia or Southern Waziristan will be discussed.

THE Royal Red Cross decoration has been conferred upon Miss Leonora Maxwell Muller, Superintendent of the Indian Nursing Service in Madras, retired.

THE Telegraph Department authorities announce that deferred traffic is now normal again, so far as India is concerned, but between India and Burma it is still heavy.

HARDLY has the Punjab been declared free of plague than another village outbreak is reported. Only four cases have as yet occurred, however, and it may be hoped there will be no development.

A SALUTE of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 4 p.m., to-day, to announce the resumption by the Honorable Sir Charles Ollivant, K. C. I. E., of his seat as an ordinary member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

THE small roadside railway station of Sunai, which was the scene of a Ghazi tragedy a couple of years ago, when a European plate-layer and several natives were killed, was attacked on Tuesday evening by a band of Marri Ghazis, with the result that two railway menial subordinates were killed by the sword, one a Brahmin and the other a Mahomedan. Life on the railway stations on the local frontier lines is getting more and more unsafe, and nothing special by way of protection is attempted, precautions being adopted only for a brief period. After an instance of this sort the running staff are also much disturbed, because of the rumours that a train will be attacked at some unexpected time, and they are neither armed nor are they allowed to carry their own arms. It is felt that the responsible authorities will recognise the necessity only when a tragedy shall have happened.

PLAGUE has again broken out in the Hoshiarpur district. Four cases have occurred among kahars and tarkhans in the village of Sahiba, nine miles south-east of Gurshankar. It is another instance of recrudescence, the village having been one of those previously infected.

A DACOITY was committed at Gostea, near Baraset in the house of a rich Brahmin last Saturday night Thirty-five up-country men broke open the house and attacked the owner. An inmate of the house chopped off the right arm of one of the dacoits with a sword. Meanwhile the neighbours turned up and secured the disabled dacoit, and four of his associates. The wounded man is lying in the Baraset Hospital. A police inquiry is proceeding.

THE Crown Princess of Greece is just now interesting herself in a subject which is not one usually exploited by a royal princess. It appears that the animals in Athens are not slaughtered in such a humane manner as they might be, so Her Royal Highness, during her stay with the Empress Frederick at Cronberg, has been inspecting the slaughter-houses at Homburg. She had every detail explained to her, and on the conclusion of her visit, accepted a copy of the ground plan of the building, as she said she hoped to have the Athens slaughter-houses built on the model of the one at Homburg.

MR. RUSKIN is growing very feeble, but considering that he has passed his 80th birthday, this is hardly to be wondered at. Every day he is taken out in his bath chair by his valet. This takes the place of the morning walk which he used to enjoy so much, and which was only abandoned about a year ago. "The master," as so many love to call him, is spending the evening of his days in his beloved Brantwood, on the shore of Coniston Lake. His strength is fast failing, and he is evidently approaching his end. He does not read much, but likes listening. Neither [illegible] he write. He has given his last message to the world.

A NUMBER of skeletons of aboriginal inhabitants of the Chatham Islands were sold at Stevens's last week, and fetched from 10s. to £1 apiece. It would be interesting to know how these grisly relics found their way into a London auction room, and why anybody, except the curator of a museum, should wish to be possessed of one. The Chatham Islands are a small group lying about 450 miles east of New Zealand, and their aboriginal inhabitants were a peculiar people called Morioris. When the islands were discovered in 1791 they were found to have a large indigenous population, cheerful little folk, full of mirth and laughter, and dressed in sealskins and mats. They were quite harmless and hospitable to visitors, and their isolated position seemed to ensure their safety. One fine day in 1831, however, some scoundrel of a sea captain arrived in a big ship carrying 800 ferocious Maori warriors as passengers, with the result that the poor Morioris were almost wiped out of existence. The men were killed and eaten and the women carried off for slaves. When we got possession of the islands in 1840 there were not more than 100 Morioris left, and these have now dwindled down to three or four families. The Chatham Islands had their revenge on the Maoris, though in a curious way. During the war in 1866 the New Zealand Government sent 200 prisoners there, under a small guard. Two years later these men revolted and forced the captain of a schooner to carry them to Poverty Bay, on the east coast of the North Island, which was their home. There they committed a frightful massacre of defenceless settlers, and being pursued by the colonial forces were put to death without mercy. The Chatham Islands are now quite civilised, and there are few more delightful little out-of-the-way corners of the world to spend a holiday in. The flowers and birds are worth going all the way to see, and volumes might be written about the patriarchal life of the place. Robert Louis Stevenson would have done wonders with the subject.

TOLERATION is a most excellent watchword in colonial policy provided it is carried out with judgment; but toleration says the London letter can easily drift into laxity, and our policy has drifted from the former state to the latter in many of our outlying possessions during late years. In British China the natives spit on the ground when a white man passes, but in French and Portuguese China this is not the case. In certain parts of India and Ceylon the natives are beginning to place themselves on the level of the white man to the detriment of our prestige, and in the Transvaal we have allowed a state which is nominally under our control to so harass our compatriots as to necessitate our facing a war to redress their wrongs. But, flabby as our colonial policy may be, one hardly expects to hear that we cannot get justice for Englishmen in Malta, which is, or should be, as nearly under military rule as is possible with any of our possessions. And yet we learn that a drunken Maltese tailor, after knocking off Lance-Corporal Hopkinson's hat, blacking his eye, and pushing him against the wheel of a cab without any provocation whatever, was acquited by Judge Pullicino, although witnesses who saw the assault testified to these facts. After this the prisoner tackled a police inspector opposite the Grand Hotel, gave him several blows in the face, seized him by the lip, and pulled out a portion of his moustache. On this charge the native tribunal also acquitted him. It is high time that we read a lesson to the Maltese judicial authorities or took the power out of their hands.

THE story of a very singular love affair comes from Boston. Some two months ago the pretender to the Servian throne, Prince Alexis Karageorgevitch, took up residence there and became greatly enamoured of Miss Mabel Swift, a very pretty young girl and the daughter of one of the great meat kings whose fortune is reckoned in millions. According to the Washington correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle," Mr. Swift is strongly opposed to the match, and threatens to disinherit his daughter if she marries the Prince, whose wooing has not escaped the attention of the diplomatic corps. It is not at all unlikely that still further complications might be added to the Balkan situation were a pretender to the Servian throne to take unto himself a morganatic wife.

THE final forecast of the indigo crop in the North-West Provinces and Oudh has just been issued. There is a general decline in the extent of land under cultivation in the more important districts attributable to the low prices obtained last year, and the uncertainty of getting fair rates in the current year's sales. The only districts which show an important increase are Cawnpore and Partabgarh. The prospects of the crop were very good up to the end of June, when the heavy rainfall seriously damaged the crop throughout the whole province, especially in the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions, while in the Meerut and Agra divisions failure of rain towards the end of the season also injuriously affected the crop and stunted the growth of the plants. The weather throughout the manufacturing season was, however, fine, and the produce better than was expected in view of the serious damage done to the crop in the early part of the season. The Meerut division has a 60 crop per cent., Agra and Rohilkhund, 55 per cent., Allahabad 70 per cent., and the Benares and Gorakhpur divisions 45 per cent.

A LITTLE girl of 13, a child wife, is in hospital at Rangoon, having been tortured by her husband, she says, who branded her horribly in various parts of her body, because he suspected that she had taken some money which was missing. She accuses her husband Mootoo Koona of branding her, and a woman named Supaloo of holding her.

AT the Alipore Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Pargiter, District and Sessions Judge, six men of Balliaghatta, Rajabagan, were charged with dacoity in the house of a rich Dhapadar of the locality on the night of the 2nd July last. It was alleged that the accused, with others, after assaulting the master of the house, decamped with cash and jewellery worth Rs. 8,000. It was contended on behalf of the prisoners that the night was dark and the evidence of identification not reliable. The jury returned an unanimous verdict of not guilty. The Judge acquitted all the prisoners.

THERE are indications that the prolonged strike of street-car men at Cleveland, Ohio, is coming to an end. Many of the men are applying for re-employment, and the boycott in which other union men assisted is breaking up. It is estimated that this futile strike has caused mutul losses, including the damage to the trade of Cleveland, of the extent of £1,000,000.

AT Rangoon on the 3rd inst., a Burman sergeant and four constables of the river police, accompanied by four sampanwallahs and a fish purchaser, and informer, went by boat to the fishing grounds at Kanoung. They arrived there at 9 p.m. and discovered about ten or twelve fishermen returning homewards with their nets. The police stopped them and demanded their licences, but they had no licences to produce. The party being near the bank the sergeant called out to the *luggi* who, instead of asserting his authority, told the fishermen to assault the police. Suiting the action to the word the fishermen brutally attacked the police and sampanwallahs with their oars and pointed bamboos. A fierce battle ensued in which the policemen and the boatmen were very badly injured. Three of the policemen were stripped naked and led captive to a house inland where they were locked up for the night. One policeman fell into the water and was carried away by the tide to the Kala Bustee village where he was picked up in an exhausted state. One sampanwallah is still in hospital and cannot walk in consequence of his injuries, while two others are also in a bad condition. The police launch went down next morning and eight arrests were made.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE OFFICIAL REPLY TO THE BOER ULTIMATUM.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The official reply of Great Britain to the Transvaal's Ultimatum has been published. In it the Government regrets the peremptory demands made by President Kruger, which it says are impossible to discuss.

NO FIGHTING YET.

There is no news yet of any fighting having taken place between the Boers and the British.

MORE FORCES FOR THE CAPE.

Lord Methuen, with forty officers and 400 troops, will sail for the Cape on the 21st instant.

REPORTED OCCUPATION OF LAING'S NEK BY THE BOERS.

LATER.

Continued reports are current that the Boers have occupied Laing's Nek.

THE POSITION AT LAING'S NEK.

Oct. 13, Morning.

A considerable force of Boers has entered Natal via Laing's Nek.

SEIZURE OF A TRAIN BY FREE STATERS.

The Free State Boers have seized a Natal train which was bound for Harrismith in the Orange Free State.

THE REPRESENTATION OF TRANSVAAL AND BRITISH INTERESTS.

The Netherlands' Consul-General in London has been charged to look after the interests of the Transvaal during the war, and the American Consul at Pretoria will act in the same capacity for Great Britain.

DESTRUCTION OF A BRITISH ARMOURED TRAIN BY THE BOERS.

Oct. 13, Morning.

Reuter's special correspondent telegraphs from Vryburg in Bechuanaland that a British armoured train has been destroyed by the Boers, and causing, it is feared, great loss of life.

MARTIAL LAW IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Martial law has been proclaimed throughout the Transvaal.

BRITISH AGENT LEFT PRETORIA.

Mr. Conynghame Greene and his staff have left Pretoria.

TELEGRAPH LINES CUT IN BECHUANALAND.

The telegraph lines have been cut in several places south of Mafeking, which is thus quite isolated.

THE BOERS OCCUPY VRYBURG.

Two thousand Boers occupy the Railway at Vryburg.

PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT STEYN.

President Steyn has issued a proclamation in which he says that the Orange Free State Burghers will assist the sister Republic in resisting the unscrupulous enemy who has long sought a pretext to annihilate the Afrikanders.

If the Transvaal loses its independence, the President says, the independence of the Orange Free State would be meaningless.

MR. RHODES AT KIMBERLEY.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes has arrived at Kimberley.

THE OPPOSITION AND THE BOER WAR.

Speeches have been made by Mr. Asquith and other leaders of the Opposition in which they all agree that the Boers' Ultimatum closes all Party polemics.

TRANSPORT WARDHA IN A CYCLONE.

Oct. 13.

The transport Wardha, with the 9th Lancers on board, got into a cyclone after leaving Durban for Capetown and lost 93 horses, but no human lives. She had to put back to Durban, where her troops and horses were transhipped to the Nevassa, as the Wardha required repairs.

THE DISPOSITION OF BRITISH FORCES.

MOVEMENT OF FREE STATE BOERS.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 13.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires 12th Oct.:—Military law will be proclaimed at Cape Colony in case the Africander farmers threaten trouble.

Sir A. Milner will almost certainly dissolve the Cape Parliament and dismiss the Schreiner Ministry.

The military authorities here are far less anxious about the situation than at home, because, allowing, forth censorship now established over news from Natal the British chances are brighter than they were believed to be a week ago.

The Parliamentary vote for the maintenance of war, which, perhaps, will grant supply by instalments, will certainly come to twenty millions. The money will be found by Treasury Bills pending the preparation of the next Budget. Nearly half the amount has been spent already.

Correspondents had lately been complaining of the absence of a popular casus belli, declaring that a few murders would awaken public enthusiasm better than any Franchise palavers. These complaints are no longer felt since the publication of Mr. Kruger's insolently-arrogant despatch.

Lord Rosebery admonishes his fellows of the Opposition in a letter which declares that the situation transcends party politics. In the face of the Transvaal ultimatum the nation closes its ranks and shelves all party controversy. Lord Rosebery says, "Without attempting to judge the policy which concluded peace after Majuba Hill, I am bound to state my profound conviction that there is no conceivable Government in this country which could repeat it."

Frontier forces are disposed thus:—At Mafeking, which is threatened by the notorious Commandant, Cronji, there is the garrison of 1,200 Bechuanaland Police, under Colonels Baden-Powell and Plumer, strongly entrenched in stockades, with artillery.

At Kimberley there are are 2,500 Volunteers, half a battalion of the Loyal North Lancashires, twenty field and machine guns. The Boer force in this quarter is put at 3,000.

At the Orange River Station there are the remainder of the North Lancashires, with the Mounted Infantry from the Munster Fusiliers. On the Free State Southern border, the weakest point, are two battalions of infantry, two companies of artillery, and a company of engineers.

At Ladysmith and Glencoe there are now eight battalions of infantry, six field batteries, one mountain battery, and four regiments of cavalry.

The Transvaal has a force of 10,000 men stationed at Volksrust. There are 2,000 Orange State Boers at Bothas Pass near Charlestown and opposing this force are the Natal Carabineers and patrols of the 18th Hussars.

Oct. 13.

At Labatsi the British, who are only a small force, are in fortified kopjes overlooking the station. The Boers numerically are superior and the Free State Commando is moving nearer to Kimberley.

At Jacobsdal the Commandos of the Free State and the Boers are marching on to the Modder River.

Night travelling by trains south of Kimberley is suspended.

DESPATCH OF INDIAN CONTINGENT.

COMPLIMENTARY TELEGRAM FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The following is the text of the complimentary telegram to the Viceroy from the Secretary of State for India:—"The promptitude with which the Indian reinforcements are being delivered in South Africa is much appreciated by the War Office and Her Majesty's Government. I hope you will express our admiration to those responsible for the arrangements."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

FEARFUL EARTHQUAKE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

A fearful earthquake has taken place at Ceram Island in the Pacific. The town of Amhei was destroyed, and four thousand of the inhabitants killed.

THE AMERICA CUP RACE.

The American Cup Race was again off to-day, owing to the fog which prevailed.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE MIDDLE PARK PLATE.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The following is the result of the race for the Middle Park Plate:—

Lord W. Beresford's Democrat 1
Prince of Wales's Diamond Jubilee 2
Duke of Westminster's Goblet 3

OBITUARY.

Oct. 12.

The death is announced of Lord Farrar.

[Lord Farrar of Abinger was born in 1819, and was educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford; called to the Bar in 1844. He was Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade, resigning in 1886, three years after he had been made a baronet. He had been an Alderman of the County of London since 1889, and was elected Vice-Chairman in 1890. He was also elected in 1890 on the Marylebone Vestry. He always took a great interest in public affairs; was a persistent and indefatigable defender of the principle of Free Trade; and on all subjects connected with orthodox political economy there were few more convinced and convincing writers. On the County Council he was a "Progressist," and always took an active part in matters coming before the Council. In politics he vigorously assailed the Sugar Convention Bill and the Civil Service Superannuation Bill, both of which were withdrawn by Lord Salisbury's First Government. His country seat was Abinger Hall, which adjoins Wolton, the home of Evelyn, of "Diary" fame. He was elected to the Peerage in 1893.]

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

The Council met to-day. The Central Provinces Court of Wards Bill was passed, Mr. Rivaz explained that no change in its main features has been made by the Select Committee, and Mr. Chitnavis supporting the measure.

The Punjab Courts Bill also was passed, speeches being made by Mr. Justice Chatterjee and Pundit Suraj Kaul, both supporting the measure, though both would have preferred exempting land cases from its operation. Mr. Rivaz then introduced two bills for regulating the recruitment and transport of labourers to Assam. These Bills are to be passed into law next cold weather and are upon lines already announced. The Council meets again on 20th instant, when the business will probably comprise only the Army Tolls Bill and the presentation of a statement on the position regarding the famine.

ARMY TOLLS BILL.

TOLLS AND PORT DUES EXEMPTED BUT NOT OCTROI OR CUSTOMS.

The Army Tolls Bill, to be introduced at next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Council, is to bring existing Indian enactments relating to tolls into line with the general Imperial measure, passed at home in 1881, and known as the Army Act, which applies also to India, and exempts military officers and men moving on duty, also their baggage and followers, from having to pay tolls.

The same exemption will not improbably be extended to officers and men of the Volunteers, Imperial Service Troops, and Local Corps generally, when moving on duty; also to their families when accompanying as part of the authorised complement; and to Reservists proceeding for duty or training. The measure, it is understood, applies to Port dues, payable on landing as well as to tolls on land, but does not afford exemption from either Customs or Octroi duties.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

It is notified that the Viceroy proceeds to Delhi after leaving Simla on the 27th instant; thence proceeding to various famine and plague-stricken localities, and resuming his tour, as originally contemplated, at Bhopal at the end of November; subsequently visiting Gwalior, Agra, Muttra, Brindaban, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Benares and arriving in Calcutta on 18th December.

TOUR OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE.

The Director-General of Ordnance visits Rawalpindi and other centres in the Punjab and the N.-W. Provinces during November, proceeding to Calcutta in December, and Rangoon and Mandalay in January. Thence he crosses by sea to Madras where the principal centres will be visited and a return made to Calcutta, while Bombay and Poona will be reached in the latter part of March.

COMMISSARY-GENERAL, PUNJAB COMMAND.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Wingate has been appointed to officiate as Commissary-General, Punjab, vice Colonel Keighley.

RELIEF WORKS IN INDIA.

NEED FOR AID BECOMING PRONOUNCED.

The numbers under relief throughout India have now gone up to 2,84,000: Rajputana returning 87,000; the Central Provinces 67,000; the Punjab 64,000; Bombay 42,000; and Berar 23,000.

Numerous small grain riots of no individual importance, but collectively significant, are reported from Central India.

The position has improved in Madras with the recent rain, but is going from bad to worse in the Central Provinces, where winter sowings are now in jeopardy for lack of rain, while food-grain prices are still rising alike in the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, and the North-West Provinces.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major Alpin, 7th Bombay Infantry, has been de[illegible] duty in the N.-W. Provinces.

Lieutenant Tancred, 1st Central India Horse, is posted to the Burma Military Police.

Brigadier-General Lugard has proceeded on short leave and Lieut-Colonel Routh, A.-A.-G., assumed temporary Command of the Southern District, Wellington.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

[illegible]y I. M. S.—Captains J. L. T. Jones and M. [illegible]ngs are gazetted Majors, dated 1st Oct.

E. [illegible] Corps.—Captain S. C. Gough is gazetted [illegible]ated 11th inst.

[illegible] Lieutenant A. T. Reynolds receives a step in the [illegible]bay Commissariat Department.

[illegible]nt-Surgeon J. Smith is permitted to retire.

[illegible]eers.—V. C. French becomes Second-Lieutenant, [illegible]gpur Volunteers.—Captain R. Wylie resigns his commission in the 1st Bombay-Baroda Railway Volunteers.—F. W. Wright and J. Graves become 2nd Lieutenants, Hyderabad Volunteers.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander P. Downes, Port Officer, Bassein, has obtained one year's leave.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

New rules are published for packing of detonators for transport in India.

Mr. H. H. Risley is appointed Census Commisoner with effect from the 7th inst.

Clean bills of health are now issued to vessels leaving Alexandria.

The authorities at Hamburg and Sofia notify additional quarantine provisions against plague.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. K. Pritchard is posted to the Foreign Department.

Mr. Carson Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, has one month's leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

A survey is sanctioned for a railway from Amritsar via Tarntaran to Sarhali under the North Western Railway.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the construction of the last section of the Bikanir-Bhatinda Railway from Suratgarh to Bhatinda.

A preliminary survey is sanctioned of a metre-gauge line from Khandwa, via Akola, to Basein under the Director, Railway Construction.

Messrs. R. T. B[illegible] posted as Assistant-Engineers, Bombay, from Cooper's Hill.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. D. Bannerman officiates as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, while Mr. [illegible]owers reverts to the Home Department.

COLONEL HAY ATTACKED BY PLAGUE.

NASIK, Oct. 13.

Colonel Hay, on plague duty at Nasik, is suffering from pneumonic plague. He contracted the disease in a village outside Nasik. The patient is doing as well as can be expected from the nature of the attack. He is under the care of Captain Hudson, who is indefatigable in his attentions. Fortunately there was a nurse staying at Nasik, Mrs. Pearce, as nurses could not be obtained from Bombay.

For the present Colonel Hay is being treated in the Dak Bungalow.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, Oct. 13.

A special committee, composed of the undermentioned officers, will assemble at the Command Headquarters' Office, on the 18th instant, to consider and report on the question of simplifying and reducing clerical labour between regimental offices and departments:—President—Colonel Hoskyns, R. E.; Members—Colonel Bell, 16th Bombay Infantry; Lieut.-Colonel Collette, 1st Battalion, Shropshire L. I.; Major Keir, R. H. A.; Major Jencken; Major Thompson, 1st Bombay Lancers; Captain McWhinnie, D. A. A. G., Poona District; Captain Jackson, D. A. C. G., Poona; an officer of the Military Works; Capt. Edwards, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers; Capt. Douglas, R. A., Assist. to Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bombay Command.

The Lieut.-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments under clause 30, India Army Circular of 1895.:—Captain Cartwright, 26th Company, Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, to be Orderly Officer to the Brigadier-General for Royal Artillery, Bombay Command, during the drill season of 1899-1900.

Under instructions received from the War Office it is notified that Major Briscoe, 13th Company, Eastern Division, Royal Garrison Artillery, now on leave at home, has been posted to Gibralter for duty as Armament Major.

Under instructions from the War Office Capt. Protheroe, Welsh Regt., is directed to proceed to England to join the 1st Battalion, to which he has been posted on promotion.

Under instructions from the War Office Lieutenant Howard, 1st Battalion, West Yorkshire Regiment, is directed to proceed, at his own expense, to Mombassa and join the Uganda Rifles.

The undermentioned officer has passed the examination laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume 9:—Bombay Volunteer Artillery—Major Leslie, para 121, for Field Officers, (A) and (B), 27th September.

In continuation of Command Order 557, 1899, it is notified that the War Office have intimated that in the case of a soldier who, upon conviction of fraudulent enlistment, was relegated to his former corps, and held to serve upon his previous attested service, he be restored by his Commanding Officer.

With reference to Bombay Command Order 447 of 4th August, it is notified for information that the camp-of-exercise grant of Rs. 2,400, therein allotted to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers, has been transferred to the 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Major Baillie, 20th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Taylor, 6th Bombay Cavalry; and Lieutenant Boileau, R.E.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps:—Major Yate, Staff Corps, 2nd-in-Command, 29th Bombay Infantry, for six months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under leave rules for the Staff Corps:—Captain (temporary Major) H. Welman, Staff Corps, 2nd-in-Command, 13th Bombay Infantry, for six months.

Wiltshire Regiments, 1st Battlion—Captain Forbes, 12 months' leave, on private affairs, out of India.—Lieutenant A. Armstrong, for 12 months.

Norfolk Regiment, 1st Battalion—Honorary Lieutenant and Quartermaster Griffith, sixteen months' leave, on private affairs, out of India.

PLAGUE AT DEOLALI.

DEOLALI, Oct. 13.

A British soldier was attacked by plague at Deolali, and died on Thursday night.

COLLIERY EXPLOSION AT KHOST.

FIFTY LIVES LOST.

QUETTA, Oct. 13.

The North-Western Railway coal mine at Khost was the scene of a terrible disaster yesterday. At noon the pit was discovered to be on fire, and an explosion occurred. It is believed fifty natives are killed or entombed.

A relief train from Sharigh conveying medical aid was despatched, and Mr. Humfress, Deputy Chief Engineer, Frontier Section, North-Western Railway, has gone to the scene of destruction. The miners employed are mostly Pathans and Baluchis, and about thirty bodies have been recovered.

PLAGUE IN POONA.

POONA, Oct. 13.

Poona shows signs daily of a decrease in the plague. There were only 19 fresh cases and 16 deaths in the city. To-day's returns show a total mortality of 22; in the District the plague is still raging and there were 150 fresh cases and 100 deaths; and in the Cantonment, 2 fresh cases and 2 deaths.

MEASURES AT AHMEDABAD TO SAVE CATTLE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 13.

An influential meeting was held at the Hemabhai Institute this evening to consider Mr. Lely's proposal to send the starving cattle to the Thanna grazing grounds. Mr. Gibb, the Collector, presided, and it was resolved unanimously to raise Rs. one lakh to export ten thousand cattle and get them back next June. The sum to be recovered afterwards from the owners and to be divided *pro rata* among the subscribers.

THE CRISIS IN THE COTTON TRADE.

THE SHORT TIME MOVEMENT.

Inquiries in Bombay yesterday among millowners elicited the information that a majority of them favour the adoption of short time in the mills, owing to the advance in the prices of cotton, and with the view of reducing their stocks of manufactured goods. The weaving mills are fully stocked with cloth for which they cannot find a sale and they purpose stopping for at least one day a week. If the weaving mills stop for one day, it does not necessarily imply that the spinning departments will also cease working, and therefore, in the event of the stoppage of the weaving sheds, it is possible that an extra supply of yarn will be thrown on the market to be shipped to China. This, therefore, means that any short time movement cannot be a matter of ceasing work for one day a week only, but for a more extended time. Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., who have already taken the initiative in the matter, consider that a stoppage of two days a week, in addition to the one day in seven required by the Factory Act, will probably meet the exigencies of the situation. This means, of course, working four days a week. The general opinion is that it is advisable to adopt short time for a limited period. As previously indicated the crisis in the trade has been brought about by the advance in prices of cotton, and also partly by the effects of the famine which prevent people purchasing the manufactured goods to the extent they otherwise would. The only point for apprehension in regard to curtailing the local production is that it will give an opportunity to the Japanese and Chinese millowners to push their productions on the market unless they can be induced to follow the short time movement. Messrs. Tata and Co. have telegraphed to them upon the point, but so far no notice of a reply has been received by the other manufacturers.

The only alternative to short time would be for prices in America to go down and so enable the Indian mills to import more American middling staples in order to replace the Broach cotton and the middling Indian staples.

The American cotton crop is estimated to produce over eleven million bales, and, if this be realised, prices will come down sufficiently to enable cotton to be imported here.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Your able leader in this morning's issue deserves the most careful attention of all interested in the cotton-spinning industry of India. It is my humble opinion that the matter should be at once taken up by the Chambers of Commerce and the Mill-owners' Association, and, if necessary, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay be held at an early date to adopt a memorial to the Viceroy to put a prohibitory duty on all cotton exported from here before it is too late, and for that purpose, if necessary, a small deputation should be sent to the Viceroy to explain to [illegible]nally the reasons for such a step. I may say [illegible]on not only affects all interested in the cotton industry, but it becomes a political question, for, if the small cotton crop of this country is depleted by being exported to China and Japan, the necessary consequence would be the closing of the mills, and then what about the lakh of hands employed in this industry? They will flock to their *gaum* with their families to find employment on relief works, and thus be an additional burden on the State, and the misery of the middle class, who now depend directly and indirectly on this industry for their maintenance, can only be realized by those who have heard or read of the harrowing pictures of the Lancashire Millhands' sufferings during the American War. I am not an enemy of free trade, but I advocate this step as a temporary measure, and it will surely meet with the approval of all wellwishers of India just as the duty on bounty-fed sugar did, and it can also be justified on the ground that all Indian yarn is handicapped in China and Japan by a heavy import duty. At any rate, this is a question that requires to be thoroughly ventilated.—Yours, &c.,

J. COWASJEE JEHANGHIR.

Bombay, Oct. 13.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

An electric apparatus which enables people to see with their brains has long been a dream of my own, hitherto not realised, because without electricity it is not possible to contrive it, and so far I have never found time to enter upon that branch of science. Therefore, when I read that a certain learned professor has invented such a machine I am sorry for my own disappointment, but am fain to rejoice with the world. The machine will be small, I hope, and not difficult to adjust. We shall put it on instead of a cap, which it will resemble. We shall be able in bad weather to pull the cap over our eyes; we shall thus avoid the dangers which beset these delicate organs. In course of time, I dare say, a great many people will dispense with eyes altogether, and depend entirely upon the machine, which, unlike the human eye, will be capable of repair or renewal. Artificial light will be rendered wholly unnecessary, and the night will be no darker than the day, unless we please. Imagine life with no lamps, candles or lanterns at all. How much more simple it will be! how much cheaper! At first, no doubt, the machine will be dear; it will be a luxury for the rich; people will go out to dinner adorned with it in the shape of a decorative headgear; the footmen and waiters will wear them; the dinning-room will be kept in perfect darkness, yet everybody will see everything and everybody. Moreover, there will be no short sight; by the perfection of the machine we shall be able to see any distance; over spaces which are now imperfectly covered by the strongest telescope; and we shall see objects, however small, more tiny than the most powerful microscope can discover. How glorious are the prospects of the twentieth century!

Of course the restoration of sight to the blind and of light to the darkness is only a beginning. The next step will be the restoration of sound to the deaf and the increased power of hearing to those who are not deaf. At present we hear so very little; only that which is close to us; the higher notes and the more delicate vibrations we cannot hear at all; while, far below the reach of our present senses, there are musical murmurs hitherto unsuspected. Our electrical cap will alter all that; we shall hear, as we see, with an incalculable increase of power; we shall be able to hear things afar off; the machine-aided brain will be like the end of a telephone, the other end of which can be placed wherever we like. The senses reel at the thought of what is to come. We shall see things beyond the reach of eye or even telescope; we shall listen to sounds beyond the range of human ear; we shall feel without touching; we shall enjoy perfumes too faint to reach the human sense; and—but this I do not, I confess, as yet understand—we shall, perhaps, be enabled to taste without eating. It will be a Revolution.

Advices received from Bournemouth—to use the old style; or, in the new style, paragraphs in the papers—inform us that many people in that place are convinced that the end of the world is at hand—close at hand—certain to happen in a few days, or even in a few hours. The craze about the end of the world is always breaking out again in unexpected places. There is, or was recently, a small colony of Americans in Jerusalem who expect the Second Advent daily. Thirty years ago the Rev. Dr. John Cumming proved conclusively that the end of the world was to arrive within a year or so. I believe that he gave the exact date as 1867, and selected the unfortunate Louis Napoleon as the Antichrist. He had many followers. The faith of such people is by no means destroyed when the forecast proves untrue; they only shift the date and go on again. For a long time, however, we have heard nothing of these good people; now come these notes and paragraphs in the papers, and we find out that after all they have been going on biding their time in patience and with belief unshaken. It is in watering-places especially that one finds little circles of such cranks; they are always small circles, and always fervent believers, with the certainty that they alone are the true church. And they enjoy above all things the pride of being a small circle; the smaller the better, because, somehow or other, they have got the notion that the true light will only be vouchsafed to a very little—a very little—company, such as their own.

Suppose it were known with certainty that the world would come to an end in a month or six months, that it would be a sudden end in which we should be scattered about in space, so many atoms, pulverised as by a lignite bomb, how would the news be received? First of all, there would be no more work done, except the necessary work of distributing and preparing food; what would be the good of working? The poet would lay down his pen; the chemist would come out of his laboratory; there would no longer be any art, any science, any literature; all men would sit down in idleness; the past would no longer possess any interest, since the story of the world and of mankind was going to pass away like a thing that had never been; not even a shapeless ruin was going to remain, not even an inscription in a forgotten character, not a memory, not a trace, not a sign of man and his story would be left. What would they do to pass away that period of six months? It would to some seem intolerably long and tedious; to others it would seem incredibly short and rapid in its flight. The churches would be filled, so would all the places of mad and reckless profligacy. As in the time of plague, when men made haste to enjoy, because on the morrow they must die, so, with the end of all things close at hand, there would be thousands who would drown thought and deaden fear by revelry of the wildest, the most reckless, the most shameless, and as the time drew nearer to the fatal day, the streets would be filled with those who had lost their senses in the contemplation of the approaching end. And—worst of all—when the end was over, no one would be left to tell the tale!

I learn, from the usual source of information, that a certain writer is subject to superstitious observances; he will neither begin nor end anything on Friday; he does not like the number thirteen; no doubt he does not like to smash a looking-glass. Is it not rather cruel to set forth and publish these little weaknesses? And if everyone would tell the truth, is there any man at all who has no such pet superstitions? For myself—but why should I confess? Yet—why not? I do not go under ladders; if I spill salt I throw some over the left shoulder; in the days when I played whist I used to turn my chair during a spell of bad cards; I do not cross knives; there are many other little prejudices without sense, or rhyme, or reason, which lie in my mind because they have always been there. If you tell a child that such and such things are unlucky, he never forgets it. So deep is the sense of the instability of fortune that we are all ready to admit the possibility of bad luck, even in the most prosperous times. But these little beliefs have no importance; they do not affect our lives in any way; they are small survivals which we cannot shake off; they are habits; they show what was taught the child. Another superstition which has no importance, but which I could never wholly shake off, is the terror of Bogey. In my childhood Bogey lurked in every dark corner; to this day the shivering sense of Bogey's presence will sometimes seize me unexpectedly if I am alone, especially in the twilight. I am, I believe, quite convinced by this time that Bogey is not there; yet the old terror seizes me. It is like an ague which will not go away. It is memory that brings along this shivering fit. It is association of the gathering shades with the child's hurrying feet, as he runs back to society and candles, which recalls the sense of the supernatural, just as it is habit, and nothing else, which turns a man out of the way not to pass under a ladder, and makes him avoid one thing and do another for reasons of superstition.

Our vegetarian friends have been enjoying a conference, or congress, and the congratulations of each other, and a banquet to follow. A vegetarian banquet, one would imagine, would not incline the heart to gladness. Beans and turnips would hardly by themselves tend to brighten the eye or to stimulate the tongue; one would just as soon eat a vegetarian dinner alone. However, if people are accustomed to do without beef, perhaps the aching void would not be betrayed by a pained countenance. According to the reports, the revellers were cheerful. One of them imparted to the revelry the music, so to speak, of statistics. He told his delighted hearers that the three vegetarian restaurants of London, during a period of seventeen years, had provided five millions of dinners. If we work out this sum we find that it means very nearly 330 dinners a day for every one; or if we assume that the vegetarian persuasion grew by degrees and slowly, so that the last eight years represent four millions of these dinners, we arrive at 555 dinners a day as the average for each. This seems a liberal allowance, and one is surprised that more vegetarian restaurants do not enter into competition with such flourishing concerns. If there are 555 dinners a day for each, and each restaurant holds forty at a time, and if we allow half an hour for every guest, each room can accommodate eighty dinners in an hour, so that the vegetarian dining hour is a daily period of time extending from one o'clock to eight without a break. Clearly more vegetarian restaurants—many more—will speedily be established.

There is a certain town in America—my authority is a correspondent in that country—where there has been a truly remarkable outbreak of altruism. Now benevolence, charitable work, and personal service must be conducted with strict regard to its effect upon the receivers or partakers of the assistance and the charity. In the town mentioned by my correspondent it is said thatthe various churches are vying with each other in the laudable object of "getting at" the poor. Naturally they began with the children, and, according to my correspondent, this has happened. "One of the churches, I think the Methodist, took a fancy to give small children free lessons in the use of tools. 'No boy too young to use his fingers! Give the children's litte hands flexibility.' That is what they said. But no—it was the Unitarians said that. The [illegible] wanted to give the [illegible] of being something better than common labourers when they became men. Now, as there is only one poor spot in the district, there was precious little chance that any of the boys would ever be looking for labourers' places, but the Methodists wanted something to attract boys to their Sunday school, and so they had the classes, and the boys attended and cut their fingers joyously, and made themselves sick at the exhibition which closed the course, for a supper was served, and there were eight kinds of cake, and oysters and ice cream. However, long before the supper, the Baptists had started a class in fret-sawing, and had gathered in boys to the tune of 'Teach 'em something within the humblest capacity, as if it were any great boon to give a child knowledge of no value! The Baptists had a supper also—turkey, Saratoga potatoes, and candy bags—and some of their pupils sold their tickets to hungry graduates from the Methodist classes. The Congregationalists followed with classes of some kind—no matter what! The essential thing, the supper, was cold ham, cold tongue, cold pressed beef, coffee stronger than ordinary whiskey—and pie. All the ladies made pies, and all the boys tried to eat every kind, and very few failed. The Unitarians and Universalists entered the contest, one with wedding cake and one with chocolate, and the Methodists, finding their Sunday school smaller instead of bigger, more pupils having been lured away than they had attracted, were about to begin again, when their good old Bishop happened to come to town to visit." The experience of the Bishop follows. It is too long to quote, but it amounts to this: We ought not to give school children free classes; we ought to give them nothing but the elements of knowledge and the elements of the Christian religion. "You gave free lessons to about fifty children, you tell me. That is to say, you deprived fifty good carpenters and joiners of possible pupils, and made it more difficult for them to live, or you deprived some institution of fifty pupils. You've no business with that, you say. You must do your best for your boys. You have hurt those boys, brother! Not one of them will ever pay a cent for anything in this world if he can get it for nothing, or for nothing and a supper." It is the hardest thing in the world to do good to anybody. Perhaps the best way to try would be to teach the boys what are the things to desire, and to impress upon them that if they really want these things they must just set to and work for them. We might also go so far as to teach them how to begin. Now, ninety-nine out of a hundred boys have no ambition at all. We should, therefore, only be helpful to the hundredth lad.

My correspondent's experience and the teaching of the bishop are useful. There are, however, certain exceptions, especially in the teaching of certain trades or crafts to the lads. Our own Home Arts Association has hundreds of schools in which village lads are taught these minor arts which may be practised usefully in the winter evenings. Many of the lads turn this knowledge to practicle purpose, and sell their work, creating a demand by means of the supply, which is not the usual order. To establish a new industry by means of a free class is an act of which even this American bishop would not, I think, disapprove. Because, you see, once established, the village industry will keep itself going, and supply its own teachers for future lads. But the general principle that to teach trades for nothing not only takes the backbone out of boys, but also deprives others of a livelihood for which they have had to pay is most certainly sound. As was said in these columns a few weeks ago, if we teach one trade for nothing, why not another? Why not educate in our board schools lawyers, physicians, or astronomers as well as cabinet makers and carpenters?

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The expected fight in racing circles has been postponed. An announcement had been made that a well known legislator on the National Cyclists' Union, Mr. F. P. Low, would make a proposal to the next council that amateur and professional riders should be allowed to race together. Now the proposal is withdrawn by its maker, and the battle will not come off. The idea is no novelty, as it was promulgated three years ago, and met with violent opposition and an overwhelming defeat. As a cure for the whole of the evils connected with racing, this remedy is, of course, not applicable, but it might serve the purpose of removing much sham, as it is impossible to distinguish, except in name only, between many amateurs and openly avowed professionals. The licensing process as a means of differentiation has been a complete failure, and its other object, the encouragement of a superior social class of competitors has likewise failed absolutely.

The controversial question of the value of long cranks has largly subsided, but the manifestation of the ease of such combinations, as nine inch cranks and 90 inch gears, has drawn much more attention to the value of easy pedal pressure, than formerly. In fact, the easy proportion of ten times the crank length to give the gear is the secret of the system, seeming less tiring than a common combination, like six and a half and 77, and other similar arrangements. The nine and 90 doctrine has taught men the ten to one theory, and when they reproduce that, with the crank they are used to, they find an even more surprising ease, and wonder why they never used a six and a half and 66 before! There is certainly no necessity to go in for a harder than a ten to one gear for any purpose other than racing.

The combination used by Edward Hale, who is now on the hundred miles per day grind for a whole year is eight inch cranks and 84 inch gear, a ratio of very little more than ten, and if he finds such a ratio sufficient for him as a trained man, to accomplish such a task, how much more must the average rider with no such mileage in view be content with extreme moderation in gears. If we turn to the racing arena, we find only one man using long cranks. J. Mills of Brighton, on his nine inchers made but a poor show even in indifferent company. He got up last week in the 12 hours race for the Dibble Shield, and ran second, but before this achievement, it is important to observe, he lowered both gear and crank length, and used a combination of seven and a half and 104.

A couple of London cyclists took advantage of the recent brilliant harvest moon to enjoy an all-night ride. When some twenty miles from home, in the dead of the night, one of them punctured, and in order to do the repair comfortably, instead of remaining by the roadside, they adjourned to the lawn in the front garden of a house by the way. There, they not only put the tyre right quite at their ease, but indulged in the luxury of a smoke and picknicked awhile. But they were perceived by a constable who suspected them of being burglars, and who arrested them in spite of all protestations, and lodged them in the lock-up. Before the magistrates they were able to demonstrate their true characters as holiday makers, not felonious persons, and were liberated after an altogether unprepared-for holiday. Their case was like that of a man charged with being on enclosed premises with a felonious purpose, who had lost his way, in a park, and seeing a billiard room full of people, entered it under the impression that it was an hotel. The owner of the house had him arrested, but his tale was credited by the magistrates next day.

When going by train with one's cycle it is generally the wisest plan to see personally to the placing of the machine in the van, not forgetting a small coin as a hint to the guard that he should pay a special care to its welfare. But, sometimes, a man is too lordly to worry about these details, and a swell of this sort, touring in Scotland, handed his machine over to a canny porter to put in the train for Glasgow. After taking his [illegible] he happened to look out, as the train was steam[illegible] of the station, and saw the porter standing id[illegible] the side of the bicycle on the platform. Dashi[illegible] to the window he shouted "Hi, you fool, why did[illegible] you put my machine in the van!" "It's not me, nor the machine that's a fool, it's yourself," replied the imperturbable porter, "you're in the wrong train!"

Keen versus Cooper used to be an attractive announcement on a race bill which would draw together twenty-five thousand spectators, twenty years ago. Since then, Cooper has prospered into a flourishing manufacturer, but Keen,—well Keen has had the other luck, and a testimonial is being got up for him amongst the old timers, who recollect the sport in the vigour of its earliest youth. Yet any revival of a Keen vs. Cooper match as a benefit match would not be of much value. Sentiment might draw a few, but a 25,000 crowd could not be collected together to watch any cycle event of any description in this country. Interest has absolutely filtered out, and the most probable cause is that the spread of cycling makes everyone prefer to be a rider than to watch others riding. It is its individuality that makes for this. One may like cricket, football or polo, and not be able to join with others for a game, and so watch it, but the bicycle is always to hand for a spin, without preparation, without combination with others, at any odd moments of spare time. So, although it is bad for gates when everyone who likes cycling is away on cycles, yet it is an evidence that the pastime is more popular than ever.

Demonstrations of the speed of motor tricycles have again been made. Mr. J. W. Stocks, while the police were charging him in Lincolnshire with doing 25 miles an hour, was unable to defend himself personally as he was engaged on a "non-stop" record elsewhere. In his absence he was fined heavily, but the game he was busy over was a striking proof of the powers of the new locomotion. His aim was to go right away across Great Britain at 20 an hour all the time. He kept close to his average for over two hundred miles, but then rain and sleet and equinoctial gales came on the scene, more potent stoppers of the proceedings even than the police.

The value of these tricycles as pacemakers on the path has been recognised in the superiority of the shelter afforded by them compared with one-track machines and with their aid the mileage for the hour has gone bouncing up and up, higher and higher. Edouard Taylor's 35 1-2 miles seemed sultry, but an unknown Frenchman, Bor, did 36 miles 130 yards with broad guage pacing, whereupon Taylor came out again with kindred help and the figures are now his at 36 miles 1,144 yards. If only Taylor would go for an hour "on his own" what a far finer testimony of true merit would be seen! This hanging-on game is not near its limit yet, as the pacing instruments have reached 39 miles in the hour, and more is promised shortly.

On Sunday, September 17th, at Friedenau, Germany A. E. Walters succeeded in defeating the pick of the [illegible] cracks, including E. Bouhours and E. Taylor [illegible]al, the Englishman was [illegible]

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HARRIS TOURNAMENT.

SECOND SEMI-FINAL.

WELSH REGIMENT *VS.* ROYAL SCOTS.

These teams met, last evening, on the Cooperage, in the semi-final round of the Harris Tournament. There was again large a attendance of spectators. The tournament has not been brilliantly managed, and there was some delay in starting owing to the want of a ball. The Welsh eventually kicked off, and almost immediately the Scots compelled Adams to save. The Welsh invaded, but, though they kept the game for some time in the Scots' half the play was unexciting. The Scots relieved, and, attacking in turn, Burchell and Coulthard sent in shots successively from each wing, but one went past and the other was too high. A corner kick to them was also fruitless. The Welsh replied with a dribble and were almost in, Finnigan saving at the expense of a corner which gave no advantage. The Welsh coming again, Watts put in a good shot, which dropped on top of the net. The Welsh now began to show their true form, and again called upon Smith, the Scots, keeper, to save. The Scotsmen paid Adams a brief visit, but their opponents brought it down once more, and looked like scoring but the ball was well cleared. Both teams had now considerably smartened up and the game became very even, each goal being visited in turn. At half time, however, the teams crossed over with no score.

Resuming, Thomas invaded for the Welsh with a pretty dribble, but Finnigan cleared well, and travelling down the Scots almost rushed it through in a scrimmage after a corner. They maintained the pressure, but the Welsh defence was very fine, Adams, especially making some excellent saves. The Welsh were penned for a long time in this half, the Scots having by far the best of the game. The former repeatedly tried to relieve and invade, and the Scots as frequently sent play back; but, when Adams in goal did not prove impassable, the Scots' shooting was erratic. Time after time they had good openings, which should have resulted in a score. Towards the close Watts got away for the Welsh with a brilliant dribble along touch, but the goal shot was well cleared. The Scots got a free kick, but nothing resulted, and the whistle blew directly afterwards with the game a pointless draw. In the second half both teams played an excellent game. Result: Welsh Regiment Nil; Royal Scots nil.

Team:—Royal Scots "A."—Goal, Smith; backs, Finningan and Brown; half backs, Wattering, Byrne, and Buchanan; forwards Coulthard, King, Jenkinson, Wade and A. Burchell.

Welsh Regiment:—Goal, Adams; backs, Garlick and Simons; half backs, Asthon, Lewellyn and Smith; forwards, Allen, Shipstone, Partland, Thomas and Watts.

Referee: Mr. Parker, Rovers' Club.

The tie will be replayed on the Cooperage to-day. The arrangements for the final will be notified hereafter.

TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKE IN THE PACIFIC.

A TOWN DESTROYED.

A Reuter's telegram states that Ceram, an Island in the Pacific, has been visited by an earthquake, with the result that the town of Amhei was destroyed and 4,000 persons killed. Ceram, or Sirang, is an island of the East Indian Archipelago, situated to the west of New Guinea, and belonging to the Dutch Government of the Moluccas. Its greatest length is about 200 miles, its greatest breadth about 50, and its area upwards of 6,000 square miles. It is divided into two parts, Great Ceram, and Little Ceram or Huvamohel, united by the Isthmus of Taruno; and, for administrative purposes, the eastern portion is assigned to the Residency of Banda, while the western belongs to that of Amboyna. A chain of mountains traverses the island from east to west, and attains in various parts a height of upwards of 8,000 feet. The loftiest summit—Nusa Keli—has an elevation of 9,500 feet, and others of mark are Salagor, Trier, and Tomache. The coast is for the most part rocky and precipitous; but it is broken in several places by considerable bays, of which the most important are Hatavi and Savaai on the north, and Huvamohel, Amahay, Nusa Laut, and Selan on the south. The country is well watered with streams, which are of very little use, however, for navigation or systematic irrigation. Several hot springs have been discovered, and earth-quakes are not unfrequent. A large part of the interior is covered with dense and gloomy forests, and except along the coasts the population is very scant. For the naturalist Ceram is a comparatively uninteresting island, without any characteristic species or abundance of specimens. The Bandanese pay occasional visits to shoot bears and deer; there are numbers of wild goats and cattle; and among the birds are mentioned cassowaries, cockatoos, birds of paradise, and the swallows that furnish the edible nests. A large number of fish are to be found in the various rivers; and as early as 1860 no fewer than 213 species were described by Dr. Bleeker in the "Natuurkundig Tijdschrift." The most valuable timber trees are the iron-wood and the makila. Rice, maize, cocoanuts, sugar-cane, and a variety of fruits, are grown; but by far the most important production is the sago palm, which grows abundantly in the swampy districts, especially of Eastern Ceram, and furnishes a vast supply of food, not only to Ceram itself, but to other islands to the east. The Dutch settlers at Amboyna have recently established cocoa plantations at various points and the Government encourages their formation. The inhabitants are mostly gathered in villages along the coast; they are partly native Alfuroes and partly immigrant Malays, with a considerable intermixture of Buginese, Maccassaris, Balinese, and other races of the Archipelago. Christianity has been introduced in various districts, especially along the southern coast, but as yet with but little practical benefit. A baneful influence has been exerted by a secret society called the Kakian Union, to which Pagans, Mahomedans, and Christians indiscriminately attached themselves; and it has several times cost the Dutch authorities considerable efforts to frustrate their machinations. The total population is estimated at 195,000, of whom the lands on the south coast contain 65,000, the lands on the north coast 40,000, and the south-western peninsula a large portion of the remainder. There was a Dutch fort at Kambello, on the west side of Little Ceram, as early as 1646.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SIMLA.

The hired transport Simla, Captain E. R. Dowell, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Southampton. She left Southampton on the 21st ultimo, and called at Port Said on the 2nd instant, and Suez on the 3rd. She has brought the 15th Hussars for Meerut and drafts consisting of 51 officers, 5 ladies, 6 children, 1,032 non-commissioned officers and men, 56 women and 30 children. During the voyage on the 11th instant, one man accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. She had a fine passage throughout.

All the troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock. The baggage-guard and working party, [illegible]ength 4 officers and 200 men, under a field officer, left the ship's side at 11 a.m., in charge of the baggage, and the remainder of the troops for shore moved into barges at 1 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. The troops left for Deolali by two troop trains last evening. The first train, with the 15 Hussars, and drafts consisting of 10 officers, 309 men, 52 women, and 35 children, started at 6-5 p.m., and is timed to arrive at Deolali at 4-40 a.m. The second train which left at 6-35 p.m., with the 15th Hussars comprising 16 officers and 309 men, is expected to reach Deolali at 5-45 a.m., to-day. The names of the officers are given below:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. J. R. P. Gordon, 15th Hussars; Major D. Semple, R.A.M.C.; Major and Mrs. T. Ch. de Crespigny, 15th Hussars; Captain A. M. B. Jones, 23rd Hussars; Captain and Mrs. H. W. Hodgson, 15th Hussars; Captains W. E. Peyton, D.S.O., and H. A. L. Tagart, 15th Hussars; Captain H. J. B. Halke, 1st Kent Regiment; Captain L. E. Kinnard and Captain and Adjutant P. O. Hambro, 15th Hussars; Captain A. M. Tabor, 3rd Hussars; Captain J. A. S. Balmain, 15th Hussars; Lieutenant and Quartermaster and Mrs. H. W. Bell and 3 children, 15th Hussars.; Lieutenant A. R. Oldfield, R. G. Artilary; Lieutenant E. H. C. Bald; Lieutenant and Rdg. Master. and Mrs. F. A. Richer and 3 children, and Lieutenant F. C. Pilkington, 15th Hussars; Lieutenants J. Knowles, H. B. Cresswell, the Hon W. A. Nugent, and O. B. Walker, 15th Hussars; Lieutenants P. McKissock, and L. Brodribb, R. A. M. C., Lieutenant F. W. Stoddart, 1st Wiltshire Regiment; Lieutenant E. W. Bell, 2nd Suffolk Regiment; Lieutenants A. Courage, and the Hon. H. Edwardes, 15th Hussars; Lieutenants H. D. Peile, D. F. Cowen, and D. N. Anderson, I. M. S.; 2nd Lieutenant P. G. Mason, 20th Hussars; 2nd Lieutenants N. J. L. Learmouth, and F. W. Barrett, 15th Hussars; 2nd Lieutenants C. M. Wagstaff, C. Walton, C. H. Kealy, J. A. Garstin and W. F. Manwell R. E., 2nd Lieuts. B. Ritchie and W. P. Cautrell-Hubbersty, 15th Hussars; 2nd Lieuts. B. A. Butler, R. F. Artillery, A. M. Rundall, 1st Bedford Regiment, G. L. Johnson, R. G. Artillery, F. S. Cooper, 2nd Suffolk Regiment, F. J. Webb-Bowen, 1st Bedford, A. S. Kirkwood, 1st R. I. Rifles, C. G. Field, S. W. Borderers and A. B. Wilkie, 2nd R. Sussex. Lieut. P. D. Earle, 1st Lincoln; Rev. J. J. Gardiner, Acting Chaplain [illegible]; Rev. D. Kennedy, R. C.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. SPHINX.

H. M. S. Sphinx, Commander H. A. Phillips, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Bushire, which port she left on the 3rd inst., calling at Bahrein on the 4th, and at Jask on the 7th. She has come to Bombay for the usual repairs. During the voyage she experienced very fine weather, with light variable winds and little monsoon swell.

REVIEWS.

"A New Divinity" and other Stories, by Chola (Longmans, Green, and Co., 39, Paternoster Row, London). This is a collection of Indian tales characteristic of the Madras Presidency, cleverly told. Many of them give us a true picture of the undying superstition of the Indian peasant. The story of Rasu's Bewitchment is pathetic to a degree. Rasu's father is a coachman, and lives—as they all do—two distinct lives, his official one, on his mistress's coach-box, the other "his home life, which belonged entirely to the dark ages, and was absolutely uninfluenced by Western civilisation." His little daughter is "bewitched," and it behoves poor Mathurai to set her free from the enchantment which is wearing her young life away. But he must first go in search "of a sowcar, to secure funds for a desperate effort to remedy his domestic woe. Of course, he had no money for an emergency. What poor native ever has? But he had plenty of credit, and could borrow as much as he pleased, paying interest at the modest rate of two annas a rupee per month." A trifling 150 per cent! Armed with his loan he fetches devil-dancers, who will haply free the little maid from her ban. Instead she dies under the terrifying and cruel treatment. In the morning, Mathurai returns to his other life and minds his carriage and his horses, and in the afternoon we have the familiar scene: Mathurai presenting himself in the company of the butler before his mistress to ask for half a day off his work. He gets leave on the reason being given that "his daughter done die, Missis," with the warning that he must not let his daughter die again for another year. A statement which the good-natured butler does not translate for him. There we have the seemingly heartless, but really unproved, theory that all Indian servants bring up the death of a relative as a reason for leave of absence. They often do, but then it is generally a grandfather or an uncle whose demise is a fact, though not a contemporaneous one. "The Passing of Heavenly Light" is a story of a little Cow-boy of Madras, and we have to the very life the antics of such an urchin in the pursuit of his easy avocation, and his very involved, but perfectly comprehensible, reasons for all his odd actions. "The Yogi's Revenge" is a weird tale, but satisfactory in that revenge is followed by vengeance from a higher Power on the vindictive one. "A Famine Item" is a pathetic incident in the famine of 1877. Though some of these stories have appeared before, they are well worth rescuing from oblivion.

Richard Carvel, by Winston Churchill (Macmillan and Co.). This is an American story of the time just before the War of Independence. It is told by the chief actor with a candour that allows us to see his many excellent qualities and gives us at the same time the man's own excuses for any rare wrong-doing of his. There are incidents enough of a stirring sort, both in America, at sea, and in England. Richard Carvel's boyhood is worth the detailed description it gets. It makes a fine background for his later experiences. From the moment he considers himself a man he has so many thrilling adventures that they would in themselves have filled a very interesting volume. Richard Carvel is a Whig and an American patriot, though his family has ever been Tory and loyal. The genuineness of his sentiments gets him into sore trouble, but eventually he comes out on the right side, or rather the wrong side becomes the right. His uncle, Grafton Carvel, is such a scoundrel that it is difficult to believe he belongs to an honorable family. That he escapes hanging is a wonder. Much of the story is historical, the characters are fictitious, but are none the less charming. John Paul Jones acts a fine part in the life of the hero and his doings fill many lively pages. The portion of the story laid in London gives us a glimpse of the social and political life of the period, a glimpse that makes our hero a still more sturdy supporter of his country's independence, although he is the chosen friend of Charles Fox, who then laughed at his views. The development of the hero's individuality is well done. From being an impetuous youth, with whom a word and a blow were almost coincident, we see him calm his temper and mature his judgment without in any way becoming dull. The story is an excellent one: healthy in its tone. If it makes demands on our imagination, it is always in a good and interesting cause. The style is easy; at the same time the author is careful to preserve the individuality of his characters in their words and deeds.

The Studio for September has a special attraction, in an article by Esther Wood, with forty-five illustrations of this year's National Competition at South Kensington. In this is profitably discussed the progress in Art made by Students of the different centres in England, and, though the range of subjects for design is not very wide, the work is of a distinctly higher and more original type than in past years. A paper on the American-French Artiste, Cecilia Beaux, and her fine portraits, is good, and the pictures illustrating her style are interesting. Walter Shaw Sparrow writes of William de Morgan and his Pottery, giving many specimens of his glazed tile-pictures. Mr. de Morgan has in his long industrious life conquered the secret of the beautiful Persian blue, and has brought ceramic art to a high level in England through his untiring exertions. A third paper, on Modern German Lithography, discusses the works of artists in Hamburg, Dusseldorf, and Frankfort-on-the-Main, the latter place, though it has no "school" of artists, has nevertheless individual artists of great power. The lithographs illustrating the article give a fair idea of the talent in the originals. Leaves from the Sketch-book of E. Borough Johnson, without explanatory text, are charming specimens of his art. "Studio Talk," as usual, gives interesting information of anything new in art in English and Continental towns freely illustrating the work done. We are glad to see that M. Jules Claretie has formed a league of influential men to oppose the profanation of rural scenery by the exhibition of posters, but we fear, with the "Studio," that its success will be a matter of doubt in these commercial days. The Awards, with reproductions of the successful pictures, close the contents of the September "Studio." The supplements include coloured reproductions of Francis Jourdain's etching, "The Red Shawl"; of a lithograph in gold and colours, "The Triton" by Hans Thoma; of "The Sea" by Ernst Eitner; and "A Flemish Landscape" by Eugen Kampf.

Little Novels of Italy by Maurice Hewlett (Macmillan and Co., London). This is a collection of daring stories of the morals and manners of Italy's children of high and low degree of past romantic generations. The tales are racily [illegible] Mr. Hewlett for his heroines limits himself [illegible] style, of beauty: the fair, blue-eyed, golden-[illegible] rare, and therefore highly-prized, in Italy. "Fr[illegible] is the description the author gives of the [illegible] from whom he selects his characters, and f[illegible] his heroes and heroines certainly are. G[illegible] Scarpa, the heroine of his first story, is an ex[illegible] She is calm and stately as a Queen though [illegible] rag-picker's wife. In Ippolita in the Hil[illegible] have all the fun and simplicity of the [illegible] peasant, and the crazy sentiment of gilded youth in the romantic ages. The deeds of both [illegible] up a most amusing series of incidents. The [illegible] of Nona is an absurd though tragic story [illegible] English girl from Wapping who marries and loves an Italian. The scenes in her life [illegible] husband's very properly belong to the time [illegible] Borgias. The persons in the other stories are curiously grouped, but the author's [illegible] wonderfully crisp and powerful, and his pres[illegible] of the Italian character is true, the result [illegible] years' intimate knowledge of it.

"Perpetual Calendars: Christian, Parsi, [illegible]medan," is the title of a very useful little [illegible] published by two young authors, Messrs. [illegible] Shroff and B. P. Wadia. By an ingenious [illegible]ment the compilers enable us to find the day [illegible] week of any date in any year, from the [illegible] downwards, of the Christian, Mahomedan a[illegible] eras. The tables given are easy to use, the [illegible]tions required are not too complicated, and [illegible] in English as well as in the Gujarati V[illegible] The calendars are of great use when, in read[illegible] tory, we have to fix dates in the various [illegible] little book should be on the reference shelf [illegible] student's library, where it will be found h[illegible] useful. The young compilers have done th[illegible] carefully, and we hope they will give [illegible] useful works in Chronology.

DEPARTURE OF R. I. M. S. CAN[illegible]

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Can[illegible] mander A. G. J. Piffard, will [illegible] to-d[illegible] rachi, with the 33rd Battery, R[illegible] Field [illegible] and details, consisting of 14 officers, 1 wa[illegible] 564 non-commissioned officers and men, [illegible] 18 children, 21 native details, and [illegible] The Canning which was to [illegible] delayed owing to the 33rd Batt[illegible] not [illegible] time. The names of the off[illegible] on board [illegible] Captain W. B. R. Sandys, [illegible] H. B. S[illegible] A. T. Lough, 33rd B. R. F[illegible] Lieut. F. W. [illegible] 1st Wiltshire Regt., 2nd [illegible] A. M. B[illegible] T. J. Weble-Bowen, 1st Bedford, Lieut. C[illegible] and 2nd Lieut. F. S. Cooper[illegible] Lieut. W. F. Ma[illegible] Butler, 35th B[illegible] R. A. M. C. 2nd Lieut. C. S[illegible] Assist. Surg. A. E. Gabriel, [illegible]

PASSENGERS BY T[illegible] MAI[illegible]

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'[illegible] J. R. London, will sail to-da[illegible] with the English Mails [illegible] gers:—

For Lo[illegible]

Allen, Mr W L
Branson, Mr and Mrs R M A and maid
Rock, Lieut Eric P C
Bowen, Rev E T Mrs and 3 children
Bean, Mrs M G
Brandreth, Lieut and Mrs L
Beckwith, Lieut A T
Caithness, Mr J E
Cordue, Capt W G R
Clarke, Miss R
Ingram, Mrs T L
Ingram, Miss
[illegible], Mr J M
[illegible]

BUMPS.

THE following interesting article is taken from the August number of the "Phrenological Journal":—

"The present crisis in South Africa is commanding the attention of the whole civilized world. In the month of June the "war clouds" appeared ready to break, but we verily believe that diplomacy and a give-and-take policy on the part of the two countries involved will eventually clear the atmosphere of war and rumours of war. It is not our intention to discuss the political bearings of this complex subject as to whether the outlanders shall receive the franchise of their adopted country or not. We are more inclined to discuss the varied mental characteristics of the two men whose names have been prominently before the public in connection with the vexed questions now troubling the minds of the Boers.

It is a universal truism that no two men are alike, and that no two minds work identically in the same groove; if it were not so, progress and development would be arrested, similarity and sameness would characterize men's work. In the study of mental science there are two important factors that should always be taken into consideration, viz., hereditary bias and environment, and in applying this rule to the subjects of this sketch we immediately notice the influence of these elements upon the tone and quality of their organization.

Sir Alfred Milner, in this respect, possesses the highest type of organic quality, his temperament is distinctly mental, his force of character lies in an intellectual and moral direction; he is not the type of man to work for his own self-aggrandizement; neither is he disposed to overestimate his own powers. From a phrenological point of view, he is an ideal diplomatist; he understands his business, is able to watch his opportunities, strike at the right moment, and make very little noise about it. Such men are always to be relied upon and can be trusted to do the right thing at the right moment. His brain is well balanced, each region of the head is well filled out, there is balance and harmony in his mental make-up; he is not an extremist, he weighs the pros and cons of a complex subject with ease and precision, and his high sense of justice and equity will always incline him to lean toward the weakest party. He is never in a hurry; all his plans are well and orderly arranged before he enters upon any important business; he is not to be taken by surprise; his active cautiousness and knowledge of human nature prevent this; he is far-seeing, keenly discriminative, highly sensitive and intuitive. He may appear slow, but he is remarkably sure, and once his mind is made up he is not to be trifled with nor turn aside from his purpose. The head is high and broad in the superior anterior region; he is a man of peace, and will prefer using the pen to the sword in the maintenance of peace; in this respect he would succeed where many fail, for he has the right mental tools to help him, viz., tact, diplomacy, and mental shrewdness. If all statesmen were similarly organized to Sir Alfred Milner, frictions between nations would be amicably settled by arbitration and universal peace assured. He has a mind capable of dealing successfully with problems of an abstruse nature; his critical, analytical, and perceptive powers give him sagacity and much mental clearness. He has lofty ideals and a sublime conception of beauty in all its forms; he lives principally in the highest and best side of his nature, and would be known among his friends for his moral integrity strong sympathies, reverence, and regard for truth and righteousness, and for his unselfishness. Such men can be trusted with important commissions and can be counted upon in an emergency. Sir Alfred Milner is particularly well fitted for the important position he holds in South Africa; he is not a blustering politician, and will not give offence through an indiscreet tongue; his judgment can be depended upon and his advice and suggestions are well thought out.

President Paul Kruger has a unique organization and a distinct individuality, his temperament is motive-vital and there is an absence of those refining qualities which are so characteristic on Sir Alfred Milner. Strength of mind and strength of body are well marked in every lineament of his countinance; his powers of endurance are remarkable; his physical, strength and robustness of organization are equal to those of two ordinary men; his power lies in his executive brain, which gives him an aggressive nature indomitable courage, and an irresistible force of character. These qualities have played an important part in his life's work; if character is the outcome of organization we can see where in lies the secret of his success and the reason or his occupying such an exalted position in South Africa to-day. We unhesitatingly say it is not the force of his intellect which has captivated his many admirers among the Boers, but rather the unflagging energy, untiring zeal, persistency, and patriotism which are characteristic of the man. President Kruger is fully conscious of his own strength; his shrewdness and love of power give zest to all his work. He could not tolerate a subordinate position in any capacity; he must rule, hold the rains, and be in the front rank of the battle, in such a position he would not be a mere figurehead. He has always possessed a large amount of ambition, and to further his interests he would vigorously fight and overcome his difficulties: he is a man of strong prejudices with a limited capacity for mental work, be could wield the bow and arrow more successfully than the pen; he is not a student, and never was a student. Men who take a narrow view of things are always difficult to deal with, and President Kruger is not an exception to this rule; he has indomitable will power and once his mind is made up upon any course of action he can be as stubborn as a mule. This is a leading trait in his character, hence, it will always be difficult for him to unbend without considerable pressure being brought to bear upon him. He is not the type of man to take a comprehensive view of subjects, nor to interest himself in measures of reform; his mind is distinctly conservative and of reform; his outlook is decidedly narrow and warped. His Veneration is larger than his Benevolence; he has strong religious tendencies, and is not wanting in sentiment and emotion.

His perceptive powers are very strong; his sense of Form, Size, and Weight will make him an excellent marksman; he is fluent in the use of language, one of the pleasures of his life will be in listening to his own voice. President Kruger is a very decided character, a man of great independence, determination, and ambition. The only way to move him will be to humour him and to appeal to his patriotism; he is not without his redeeming points; he is a man of strong feelings, but will always consider his own decisions and his own views of things absolutely right and incontrovertible.

THE PROTECTORATE OF NORTHERN NIGERIA.

FRENCH AND BRITISH POSTS.

THE new administrative changes in the British West African Colonies will, it is stated, not come into force until the new year, when the following modifications of existing arrangements will be made: The boundaries of Lagos will probably be considerably increased towards the east so as to extend the coast line of that Colony, and definitely fixed on the north, probably along the ninth parallel. The Niger Coast Protectorate will be extended considerably north so as to include a larger portion of the Niger than it now possesses. The frontier demarcating Northern Nigeria from the Coast Protectorate will probably follow a line ... bly to the south of, and more or less parallel ... The new Colony of Northern Nigeria ... will be styled a Protectorate, and of which ... Lugard will be appointed Governor, will ... cially fixed, be by far the largest in extent ... the British West African possession, rough... forming a parallelogram of 600 miles by ... hundred thousand square miles. The ... of this Colony will, for the present, remain at ... until a new site is fixed in the direction of ...

... week's mail steamer Colonel J. Willcocks, ... appointed Military Commandant of Nor... ria, will leave for Jebba, where he will act ... ssioner and Commandant pending the arri... Colonel Lugard, and will be accompanied by a ... of officers. The Imperial forces in the new ... include two battalions of Infantry, three ... of artillery, a company of engineers, 100 ... infantry, a telegraph section, and medical ... port services. The establishment of military ... mbers about a hundred. There are also a ... proportion of British non-commissioned ...

... tern boundary of Northern Nigeria from ... river in Dahomey to Ilo on the Niger is ... some seven points by detachments of Imperial ... Each of these fortified posts has been erected ... opposite to forts held by the French ... d, although the best feeling prevails among ... of the two forces, owing to the fact that ... r has not yet been marked, a number of ... rences are constantly arising. Since the ... of the Anglo-French Convention, French ... also been established on the left bank of ... so as to watch the boundary on that side. ... erations in Northern Nigeria have so far ... directed towards the establishment of ... already referred to on the west frontier, ... rough occupation of the Niger itself from ... ards. Except for punishing slave raiders ... approaching the Niger from the direction ... no expeditions have been made, but ... hitherto military operations in the new ... been little heard of, there have, during ... months, been several sharp fights with ... chiefs. At the end of March, Captain Hall, ... hundred Nupu soldiers, after a very sharp ... completely defeated the chief of Dandaguzu, ... to meet the British with about 3,000 men ... large fortified town. Just previously, ... geant Mackenzie, of the Seathforth High... with a small party, attacked and routed large ... atives, who had attempted to take him in ... Rods. Col.-Sergt. Mackenzie was him... d, and has been recommended for the ... d Service Medal. As a result of the two ... peditions led by Major Morland early in ... o of the greatest chiefs of the Kabba ... e been subjugated, and slave raiding ... actically stopped.

... portant and unfriendly chief in Northern ... ed Kantagora—to the east of Busa—will ... one of the first with whom the Imperial ... ave to deal. During the last few months ... f telegraphs in Northern Nigeria has ... strides, a wire having been run from ... the Niger to Lokoja, and a branch line ... orthwards to Fort Goldie, thus bringing ... rect communication with England. This ... ly be continued to Ilo, and from Lokoja ... planned along the Benue to Yola.

... that has been done by the Imperial ... rectification of the Anglo-French ... tainly nine-tenths of the immense ... y to be known as the Protectorate of ... ria is practically a terra incognita. ... ys of individual travellers all the ... the exception of the river, has remained ... xplore... included in the Protectorate ... des ruled over by the great chiefs of ... Kano, the Malam Jibrella, and Rabeh ... will be the attitude of these chiefs as ... cupation by the British of their coun... is at present merely a matter for ...

... Y FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most ... ost hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION ... LPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and ... y for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and ... n a pure, refreshed and healthy condi... are. A boon to sensitive skins. In... children. Creamy lather. Delicately ... by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

... EXPEDITION.

A SMALL military expedition is to be sent against the Mishmis, who inhabit the hill country and dense jungles in the north-eastern extremity of Assam, and the *Madras Mail* says, that Lieutenant-Colonel Molesworth, of the 44th Gurkhas, will be in command. The despatch of the expedition against this tribe, known as the Bebejiya Mishmis, has been necessitated by an outrage committed as long ago as May last by a small party of Bebejiyas on the village of Mitaigon, on the frontier near the Diphu outpost when three unoffending Khamtis, British subjects, were murdered, and three children were carried off. The expedition will assemble at Sadiya next month, and will be accompanied by a Survey Officer, whose services will add not a little to the usefulness of the expedition, as the almost inaccessible hill fastnesses of this semi-wild tribe have never yet been fully explored. Retribution for their last misdeeds will be somewhat tardy, perhaps, but now that an opportunity offers of visiting the tribe it is to be hoped that the lesson that they will be taught will induce them to respect the power of the Sirkar a power which they have hitherto treated with more or less contempt. The last expedition which was sent against them was, we believe, in 1854, to avenge the murder of two Roman Catholic Priests. Lieutenant Edan was then in command, and he captured the Chief and his followers, recovered the plunder and released a Singpho servant of the murdered priests who had been captured. What measures were taken to punish the murderers we do not know, but the time has evidently come when the tribe must be taught another lesson, and brought into proper subjection.

That the difficulties of moving a force through the Mishmi country and subduing the inhabitants will not be small is patent from the fact that the villages are perched on the hill tops, and access to them is obtained with great difficulty, along paths winding in close proximity to precipices, paths so narrow that in places there is only just foothold, while in others the face of the precipice is simply scored with holes into which those who wish to pass along have to place their hands and feet and so creep along. These, no doubt, are the very worst places that may have to be negotiated, and if the natives can traverse such routes in safety, there is no doubt that the Gurkhas, who will probably form a large portion of the expedition, will be able to do so also. But there are also many streams to cross by bridges of a very primitive nature. These bridges are placed where the rivers are most narrowly confined by rocks, and are constructed as follows. A rope made of three or four strands of rattan cane is flung across the gorge, the ends are then fastened to trees or rocks, and the rope pulled as tight as possible. On to the rope a movable rattan ring is fastened, in which the person wishing to cross the bridge sits, placing his head, if necessary, in a smaller ring. Thus slung, the person slides down to the centre of the rope and then hauls himself up to the other side by his hands and feet. This method of progression is certainly a peculiar one, and if the bridges were guarded by Mishmis armed with rifles it would be impossible to use them, as the person traversing them could be very easily picked off by the enemy under cover. The Mishmis, however, do not possess many rifles or guns, being armed with spears, dahs and bows and arrows, the arrows being poisoned with aconite prepared with decomposing pig's blood. However, a way will be found to overcome all difficulties, and the Mishmis be shown that retribution, when fully decided upon, is not to be baulked by such adventitious natural advantages as perilous precipitous footpaths and aerial bridges.

Mrs. S. R. Ward, in her interesting little book, "A Glimpse of Assam," gives a brief description of the Mishmis, their houses, religious rites, etc. Their villages, she says, contain only a few houses, but these are of great length, that of a Chief being no less than 130 ft. long, divided into many apartments for the use of his numerous wives and children, and containing perhaps 100 people. The members of the tribe are great polygamists, vieing with each other in the possession of the greatest number of wives, the number being limited only by the ability of the husband to purchase them—the price of a wife varying from a pig to twenty cattle. When a Chief dies, all his wives become the property of his heir, except the mother of the heir, who becomes the property of the next of kin among the males. As regards their religious customs, the Mishmis imagine that a demon is the author of their sorrows and must be propitiated with offerings. They have no idea of a good and beneficent Supreme Being, and are said to be nearly devoid of religious feelings or any ideas of a god or a future state, darkness so profound being, as Mrs. Ward states, rarely met with even in the wildest specimens of the human race.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 13TH OF OCTOBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·942	E	2	97·1	59·7	35	...	5·49	—11·55
Sirsa	29·947	NE	3	96·8	61·1	29	..	2·21	—10·25
Delhi	29·937	Calm	1	96·7	70·6	26	...	11·16	—15·07
Agra	29·926	NW	3	100·0	68·4	42	..	21·83	—5·22
Cawnpore	29·936	Calm	0	96·8	65·0	73	...	43·34	...
Allahabad	29·918	SSE	3	96·1	65·4	66	...	38·82	+2·63
Jhansi	29·940	Calm	2	101·8	75·6	48	...	28·48	—8·83
Jacobabad	29·920	Calm	0	101·0	58·0	55	...	0·00	—2·73
Karachi	29·931	NW	5	98·9	66·2	58	...	0·09	—5·99
Jeypore	29·956	NW	3	99·2	63·6	33	..	10·96	—15·58
Ajmere	29·966	Calm	3	98·4	64·2	39	...	8·84	—11·01
Deesa	29·896	E	9	105·1	76·5	12	...	1·25	—24·40
Ahmedabad	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·933	WSW	4	103·8	72·9	62	...	5·05	—8·54
Jamnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·894	N	5	103·9	76·7	34	...	7·35	—20·29
Bhownagar Para	29·879	SSW	5	104·6	78·3	37	...	5·68	..
Veraval	29·864	WNW	5	97·6	73·3	61	...	4·94	...
Neemuch	29·932	NE	5	99·0	66·5	20	...	10·96	—19·52
Indore	29·910	N	1	97·6	70·6	51	0·02	15·08	—17·47
Saugor	29·942	SE	6	95·8	69·6	62	...	22·52	—22·74
Jubulpore	29·938	S	2	95·0	66·7	56	...	33·88	—21·89
Hoshangabad	29·942	NE	2	96·1	70·2	54	...	21·97	—31·17
Khandwa	29·913	SE	4	103·2	72·1	38	...	8·07	—22·55
Raipur	29,913	Calm	2	95·4	73·1	59	...	23·61	—23·88
Nagpur	29·915	Calm	4	99·2	73·6	52	...	12·41	—32·49
Amraoti	29·904	SSE	5	100·3	77·3	36	..	12·37	—20·20
Akola	29·905	SE	5	101·8	74·2	41	0·01	10·57	—22·23
Surat	29·871	E	5	99·7	78·1	83	...	18·47	—26·98
Malegaon	29·878	W	4	101·9	71·2	40	...	7·13	—14·99
Bombay	29·888	S	5	87·9	81·1	88	...	34·25	—36·86
Poona	29·855	SE	10	98·0	72·9	47	...	10·11	—12·28
Ahmednagar	29·893	SW	1	94·9	74·4	45	...	9·29	..
Aurangabad	...	E	...	96·9	74·2	55	...	10·60	..
Sholapur	29·901	SE	11	97·2	71·2	56	...	11·80	—15·30
Ratnagiri	29·879	NW	3	86·9	78·5	81	...	58·01	—19·03
Belgaum	29·853	NNE	8	87·8	67·8	77	...	24·60	—14·96
Goa	29·851	ESE	8	86·0	73·4	91	0·27	48·67	...
Karwar	29·869	Calm	3	86·2	73·1	86	0·25	59·31	—58·63
Mangalore	29·873	Calm	1	84·8	74·9	84	0·10	70·13	—35·43
Calicut	29·871	E	5	86·2	73·0	88	0·90	64·11	—21·56
Cochin	29·887	ESE	...	87·0	71·7	82	0·01	47·61	—30·00
Bangalore	29·868	Calm	5	82·3	67·3	83	...	15·90	—6·96
Secunderabad	29·883	ESE	5	94·1	70·5	71	..	14·64	—12·63
Masulipatam	29·856	N	8	90·0	76·1	93	0·06	17·83	—9·06
Bellary	29·895	Calm	3	91·2	71·7	59	0·05	11·44	—1·35
Cuddapah	29·874	SW	L	92·0	73·2	80	...	9·92	—12·86
Madras	29·857	NNW	3	84·0	73·5	89	0·55	15·28	—3·20
Coimbatore	29·891	W	1	88·4	71·1	82	1·10	10·75	+3·90
Trichinopoly	29·886	Calm	3	84·1	73·4	80	...	6·80	—7·39
Negapatam	29·861	W	4	83·5	74·4	84	0·03	8·10	—5·35
Colombo	29·891	SSW	6	86·0	75·0	87	0·45	17·92	—7·94
Aden	29·850	SE	20	85·5	73·9	60	...	0·02	—0·41

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by small amounts all over the country. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the south. Gradients are slight.

Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been generally light.

The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Deesa, and the lowest 58° at Jacobabad.

Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are more or less cloudy in the Madras Presidency, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and at Surat and Indore.

Over an inch of rain has fallen at Coimbatore (1'10") 0'90 cents at Calicut, 0'55 at Madras, 0'45 at Colombo, 0'27 at Goa, 0'25 at Karwar, 0'10 at Mangalore, 0-06 at Masulipatam, 0'05 at Bellary, 0'03 at Negapatam, 0'02 at Indore and 0'01 at Akola and Cochin.

The weather is in a slightly unsettled condition in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Mysore, Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast, where local scattered rain is likely.

H. WHITBY SMITH,
Officiating Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Oct. 13.

Friday's pressure has fallen slightly in the centre of the bay off the Circars Coasts, and has been steady over the remainder of the Peninsula; it has risen by small amounts in Burma and Northern India. Pressure is in considerable excess in north-east and north-west India and Burma, and is normal or in slight to moderate excess in the Peninsula and the central districts. Winds have increased in strength on the Circars coasts and pressure is slightly lower off that coast than elsewhere in the Bay and indicate that weather is perhaps becoming squally and disturbed; over centre of Bay light to moderate showers have continued in south of Peninsula and light showers have also been received in Assam; falls of one inch have been received at Calicut, Gopalpore, Cocanada and Coimbatore; temperatures are in defect in Baluchistan, Sind, the West Punjab, Assam and on the South Madras Coast and are in excess in other parts of the country, the excess being largest in Berar Central Provinces, Gujerat and Bombay Deccan.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th October, 1899.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches	29·844
Temperature of the Air	degrees	84·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer		80·1
Dew Point		78·7
Relative humidity of Air		0·829
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)		4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees	87·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)		80·5
General Directions of wind*		NNW, S, SSW, WSW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles	196
Fall of Rain*		0·00
Total fall during the month		0·00
year		35·90
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 13th Oct.		0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS.
Director, Government Observatory.

UPPER BURMAH FRONTIER.

THE reports of the Political Officers who have charge of the outlying tracts that surround Upper Burma, which a few years ago used to be a long catalogue of frays and forays, are nowadays so devoid of incident that they have little or no interest except to those who are sufficiently acquainted with the regions in question to be able to appreciate the quiet progress which marks the introduction of the new order of things. The officers who have settled these wild regions and primitive men have done a great work, and have still plenty to do in looking after the still green and tender growth of the civilisation they have planted. But what remains henceforth is more the business of the civil officer, than of the military power as we seem still to regard it. How long it may be asked does the Government intend to go on shutting up a large body of the best military material in India in routine police work on the Burma borders, and this at a time when the general cry is that the strain on the Punjab Army is excessive and recruits of the right stamp scarce. Especially at the present moment is the drain felt in the Sikh recruiting districts; and no wonder. Sikhs as we know are in universal demand from Mombassa to Hongkong, and it is only lately that the Government of India seems to have placed any impediment in the way of Colonial Governments coming into the Indian market to enlist as many as they liked to ask for. But service abroad still enters into competition with the service of the country Quite recently we heard of a case in which a young Sikh soldier who had just completed his three years' service applied for his discharge. After it had been granted it was found that he only wanted to enlist in the Hongkong artillery. Now in the seven Burma Battalions there are no less than 22 companies of Sikhs, all, we believe, of the very best quality, besides 16 companies of Punjabi Mahomedans, three of Pathans, two of Dogras, and one entire regiment of Gurkhas. What is the object of keeping this picked force in a province where the most serious military operations in prospect are the hunting down of an occasional dacoit or the disarming of a refractory village? Some military force must be maintained in Upper Burma, and as the Madras sepoy apparently objects to service in that country it might be garrisoned by regiments from the Bengal Command, which would probably welcome the change as a relief from the monotony of the ordinary round of stations. The time would appear to be particularly appropriate for a change of system which must come sooner or later, since the recent orders for the increase of the active reserve in all regiments of the Punjab and Bengal Commands from 218 to 280, if it is to be carried out immediately, will leave each corps 62 men short of strength, and to fill up these vacancies in a number of regiments simultaneously with recruits, of a class to maintain the existing standard will be a most difficult work. If the Burma Battalions were released from local service the difficulty would at any rate be greatly diminished.

"TRUTH" ON FRANCE.

THE attempt to ostracise the French Exhibition and French products is as ridiculous as it is destined to be unsuccessful. France is the wife of Europe, to whom some of us are devoted, though others may be otherwise inclined; but, in any case, circumstances render it impossible to obtain a divorce. That being as it is, our main object should be to diminish whatever friction may exist, and to do our utmost to live at peace with France. That an apparently gross injustice should have provoked solemn protests in the newspapers is altogether right, for that is a legitimate method of dissociating ourselves from an act which we have reasonable cause to condemn. It would need a much more serious shock to the conscience of humanity to excuse such an irresponsible outburst as has occurred. It is an unpardonable thing to excite the passions of racial hatred.

Men, whether they be aristocrats, ecclesiastics, or soldiers, are still human all the world over. The failure of the Union Generale bank severely affected many French men and women who either belonged to or were connected with one of these classes; and as they were convinced—probably erroneously—that the failure was due to the machinations of Jewish financiers, they have entertained very bitter feelings against the race ever since. That is probably at the root of much of the anti-Semitic prejudice which has recently raged in France.

The majority of the French people imagine that an international syndicate has provided a fabulous sum of money to carry on a campaign, ostensibly to rehabilitate Dreyfus, but designed really to ruin the French Army, and, through the Army, to destroy France herself. We, looking at this supposition dispassionately, honestly believe that the French nation has become insane. On the other hand, the majority of the people of England are persuaded that an enormous number of French Cabinet Ministers, politicians, generals, ecclesiastics, officers, officials, and members of the aristocracy have conspired to ruin an inoffensive and obscure Jew, and, to attain that end, have combined to perjure themselves, to forge, and to commit other abominations. One belief is as ridiculous as the other, and that it is so should make us the more careful as to how we pass judgment upon our neighbour.

POISONED BULLETS FOR THE BOERS.

THE *African Review* writes:—Below we give a facsimile of an advertisement which appeared in the *Harrismith News* (a bilingual paper printed and published in the Orange Free State town of that name) of the 11th August. We publish it that our readers may see what the average Boer really is; for this is the expression of the feeling of a typical Boer. One thing that is not realised in this country is that there is no distinction of classes among the Boers, and consequently there is no room for the exercise of a healthy public opinion. The advertiser was therefore airing the view of most of his countrymen. This seems to illustrate the statement published recently by a contemporary that the Boers purposed poisoning the pools on the Bechuanaland frontier. Harrismith is the nearest town to Van Reenen's Pass, the chief of the four passes by which the Free State Boers could enter Natal, the others being De Beer's, Muller's, and Botha's.

The following is a translation of the advertisement:—

WAR! WAR!

Wanted, two genuine Bushmen, woman and man for the purpose of making their well-known poison; salary £10 per month; travelling expenses defrayed at Harrismith. The abovenamed poison must be suitable for the immersion of our bullets, as, I think, it would be very unfortunate that our enemies should be shot with bullets not so immersed.

Address, J. J. VAN REENEN.

Sandhurst, Harrismith.

It should be remembered that the Boers are signatories of the Geneva Convention, and that they will be held responsible for the acts of their allies. If, therefore, before war has begun they talk of acting in this fashion, it is probable that during a campaign they would commit such acts of savagery as would put them outside the pale of civilisation altogether.

MUNYON'S HOMOEOPATHIC REMEDIES.



If I were asked what feature of my business had contributed most to my success I would unhesitatingly say, "Telling the truth."—MUNYON.

AN EVANGELIST OF MYSORE SOUNDS THEIR PRAISE.

Mr. Ben. A. Arogzam, Evangelist, London Mission, Hoskole, via Whitefield, South India, writes: "It is nearly eight months since a box of your Asthma Cure was sent to me at my request. I tried it in my own case and found it to be the very best medicine I have ever tried. Kindly excuse me for not writing to you before this, and thanking you for the benefit I received. I am sounding the praises of your remedies far and wide. Being an Evangelist, I have many opportunities of seeing sick people, and find that they gladly accept your medicines when they see that one of their own country has found relief from Munyon's Remedies. I am a living advertisement for your remedies, as I have the greatest faith in them, and tell the same to all others."

Every Day Adds New Names to the Long List of People who have been Restored to Health.

☞ Send for MUNYON'S "Guide to Health."

47 Remedies for 47 Ailments.

Bombay:—BEYNON & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., and F. B. MURZBAN & Co.; Jumma Musjid:—DARA BROS.; Crawford Market:—D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.; Byculla:—N. POWELL & Co.; Poona:—BEYNON & Co.; Igatpura, Lonauli, Mhow Bhusawal and Nagpur:—The CO-OPERATIVE STORES; Nagpur J. J. VELLOZ; Hyderabad (Deccan):—LESLIE GAY & Co.; and all respectable Chemists.

Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.



ONE NIGHT TREATMENT FOR SORE HANDS

Bathe and soak the hands, on retiring, in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose, kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped, and discoloured hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, shapeless nails with painful finger ends, this one night treatment is simply wonderful.

FOR BABY'S SKIN Scalp, and hair, no other soap is so cleansing, purifying, and beautifying as CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective of skin and complexion soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. For infantile rashes, chafings, inflammations, and eruptions, for crusted, itching irritations of the scalp, with dry, thin, and falling hair, for red, rough hands with shapeless nails, and simple blemishes of infancy, when assisted by gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, it is absolutely without a rival.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, London. French depot: L. MIDY, Paris. Australian depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney. POTTER D. AND C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

TENNENT'S



Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts—Rs. 22.0

Per Case of 8 doz. Pints—Rs. 31.0

LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.

PILSENER BEER

CALCUTTA:—Turner, Morrison & Co. BOMBAY:—Aldridge, Salmon & Co., Ltd. KARACHI:—Latham & Co. MADRAS:—Spencer & Co. RANGOON:—A. Scott & Co.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anœmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay*.
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Co, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

S. & H. HARRIS



FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather. Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.



WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.
Manufactory: LONDON, E.

BABES

THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER Made From ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

BEST AND SAFEST APERIENT.

RECOMMENDED AND PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN EVERYWHERE.

"Hunyadi János"

ANNUAL SALE EXCEEDS SIX MILLION BOTTLES.

The "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL" says of "Hunyadi János":—"It has established itself in favour with leading physicians and therapeutists of every country, whose testimonies bear witness to its action as a speedy, sure and gentle Aperient for ordinary use; it is remarkably and exceptionally uniform in its composition and free from defects incidental to many other Hungarian Bitter Waters."

BUILD UP and PRESERVE YOUR HEALTH and Fortify the System against Disease with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. IMPORTANT EVIDENCE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.

A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) SARSAPARILLA HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

☞ Beware of Substitutes & Worthless Imitations.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

Ideal Milk



Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.

STERILIZED—NOT SWEETENED.

A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false*. This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See The *Times*, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR DIARRHA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER*—

J. T. Davenport, 33, Great Russell Street London, W. C.

Vinolia Soap

Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.



Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICKS AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION)

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA

Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—



Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.
GENTLEMEN.—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that poisonous trash very empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the therefore to caution often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is to see they have not consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES are branded with their been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A novel design in furniture comes from America. It consists of a settee made without legs, and suspended from the ceiling by chains.

Society has decreed that we must have painted silk facings to our white or black cloth coats, and, to be quite in the very forefront of the fashion, we must have our favourite flower painted thereon. We all have our favourite flower, of course, and are known by the roses, or violets, or carnations, that we habitually wear; and so this pretty fashion may become a very popular one.

Veils, it is argued, do more to ruin the complexion than any other things. The skin needs the friction of the air. Constant covering interferes with the circulation and the healthy action of the pores. It heats the face, and keeps it covered with an oily moisture which catches the dust and dirt and gets into the pores. When the face is left exposed to the air the dust is blown off and the skin is kept dry and clean. It also stimulates the circulation of the blood and gives colour to the cheeks.

An eminent medical writer declares that the greatest national peril hanging over France just now is alcoholism, and, more than all, alcoholism amongst women. Singularly enough, the women of picturesque Normandy are more completely dominated by the alcoholic habit than the women of any other province of France. Drink is sold by the grocer, the coal dealer—even by the greengrocer; and what is still more fatal, nearly every shopkeeper dispenses "wee drops" to customers worth cultivating—just to steady the connection.

She was a new servant to whom the tea "cozy" was an unknown tea requisite. One day her mistress drew her attention to it, remarking. "Always put that on when you bring in the tea." Mary thought it the funniest servant's cap she had ever seen, and used every hairpin she could find to adjust it. They had company that afternoon, and when Mary sailed in with the tea they fairly shouted with laughter. "I meant on the teapot not on your head, you silly girl," said her mistress, and Mary realised that she was the cause of all the fun.

If a young woman has a moustache (says a writer who seems to have some opinions on that delicate subject) she should shave regularly, without attempting to destroy the unwelcome heirs. His experiments have convinced him that shaving will not make the hair grow more thickly, coarser, and longer, but that pulling the hairs out will have the effect, while in electrolytic depilation the tiny scar from each destroyed hair will join the next, producing in the end most unsightly disfigurement. In the hirsuteness that comes to older women where the hairs are few and widely spaced, the electric needle may be used without causing noticeable scars.

Sir James Reid, who is about to contract a union with the Hon. Susan Baring, youngest daughter of the late Lord Revelstoke, and one of Her Majesty's maids-of-honour, has had charge of the Sovereign's health for nearly twenty years. Surprise has sometimes been expressed that this type of marriage is not more frequent in the Court world. It may, however, be whispered, says "The Sketch," that intimacy, and even acquaintance, between the members of Her Majesty's Household is not by any means encouraged, and the maids-of-honour have to submit to a very Draconian mode of life. They are never allowed to receive any gentleman in their own sitting-room, no exception being made even in the case of a father or brother; and when candidates for the honour are being discussed, more stress is laid upon that somewhat rare virtue, discretion, than any other, although, of course certain accomplishments, notably that of music, are a sine qua non.

A lady maintains that girls of eighteen and twenty do not know what real love is. She says:—A woman of twenty-eight or thirty-two judges men from an entirely different standpoint, and is capable of a depth of feeling wholly unknown to the girl of eighteen or twenty. Her nature is richer, her emotions more intense, her judgment more mature. An old lady of seventy told me she had been three times married. She was a stranger to me, and seemed greatly surprised when I remarked, "And you loved your second husband best of the three." "Yes," she said, "but how did you know?" I explained that my conclusion was formed on general principles. The woman who has been married three times usually begins early—to early to know what real love is. Her choice is usually one of caprice and accident. Her second marriage would under ordinary circumstances occur in her thirties, and it would be a marriage based on strong manetic attraction. The third husband would more than likely be selected merely as a companion for her declining years—one to whom she gave respect and affection, but no ardent love.

The new golf capes of the autumn have introduced more novelties than has been their wont for years; instead of being content to be looked upon as "dear comfortable things," they are stepping across the threshold of strict utility into the domains of decorative art. The real Scotch tweeds and plaids of which such capes must always consist, have a delightful power of fulfilling the requirements of both sides. The latest notion is to have the yoke and collar (cut in one) of heavy cloth in the predominating tint of the plaid; this then being machine-stitched, either in regular rows or in fancy design, with white silk. The plain cloth will frequently again appear down the fronts and as binding at the base of the cape. Sometimes this cloth is scolloped at the edge where it meets the plaid, this being button-holed with coarse silk. Hoods to these more ornate capes exist no longer; at any rate, if they do so, they are only made to match and are carried separately. This is a real advantage from the artistic point of view, and, after all the hood was but seldom used for its especified purpose; the Tam o'Shanter jauntily lifted on one side by a couple of puills held in place by a pebble brooch, and made of the same tartan as the cape, is infinitely more becoming, and will defy wind and weather with a sturdy grace.

Heliotropes, greens, and reds are the favourite colours for these capes; and, of course, the plades are made more to suit the occasion than to adhere strictly to the rules of any particular clan. A very handsome cape, however, was of blue plaid—a colour seldom seen in this connection—trimmed with the lighter portions of the plaid; that is, the yoke and collar were almost white, traced here and there by lines of skybtu whilst the cape, itself was a combination of all the darker tints. Another pretty cape was of heliotrope played, with the yoke of plain heliotrope cloth, but this was "strapped" all round its edge by a dark brown cloth. This last notion has given rise to innumerable diversions, and the near future—as soon as the big houses can turn out their best orders—these strappings of dark cloth will play an important part upon all capes and coast of this order, frequently being twisted and curved into intricate designs along the edges of the yoke and fronts. The smartest of these capes are made with no seam, since the new looms in the north are sufficiently larg to make the necessary width.

A woman's stationery should speak of herself and should be as much identified with her personality as possible. A sachet of violet powder, or orris, place in your letter-box gives a subtle odour to the paper, which some women love to affect; but it is better and safer to avoid all perfumes in your stationery, as sometimes one is tempted to go too far. People have been seen to throw down a note or letter in disgust when detecting the slightest perfume about it. However, in passing, let it be said that orris and violet, if not too strong, may be used by women who wish to keep within the bounds of good form.

Of the many little touches ingeniously contrived to give an appearance of freshness to toilettes whose pristine glory has departed, the dressy collar has absorbed the largest share of attention. Revers or capes are worn with high collars, standing rather off from the neck behind and straight out on each side of the front. These look well also in black chiffon, outlined in narrow reching. Some lace collars are ornamented with little rosettes of velvet, and many are still barred with black bebe velvet ribbon and white chiffon spotted with black, or vice versa, also ruched, is used of all kinds of ties. New revers reaching to the waist are faced with white mousseline, drawn gathered at intervals. Sailor collars are yet in full favour, and are now made in silk or muslin, broken up with insertion and very smart fronts, which will be in demand shortly to wear.

Dividing merit equally with the cape comes the "sac" coat of rough Scotch tweed. This is comparatively seldom seen in plaid, though I met a well-known Society leader up in the Highlands a few days since, who was wearing a plaid coat and skirt! Not a black and white shepherd's plaid or one of the darker, unobtrusive types, but of large pattern and many colours. That, however, would not be every-one's taste, and the rough delightful, cloths and serges come to the rescue with exceeding aptitude. The coats are nealy always a size too big for their owner, so that they may be slipped over the usual little coat, and yet they have not the least appearance of clumsiness. Plaid is generally used for the collar and cuffs and instead of having revers of the pointed kind, to flat pieces of plaid are turned back from the single-breasted fronts. Rough red coat are always delightful when worn by the brunette, but they are more likely to be successful when cut rather short on the hips. All sorts of comfortable overalls have made their appearance this year, consisting of these ever-wearing tweeds; some of the sac coat style reaching to the feet and fastened with large buttons in the front, others made loose, to be gathered in to the waist informally by a belt, but whatsoever their shape they render heroic service to those they protect from wet and cold.

The combination of colours through the coming winter threatens to be bewildering, and not always happy. A very beautiful gown of heliotrope was spoiled, in my opinion, by a wide ceinture of washed-out green. All the old laws of colour schemes are disregarded, and it is now apparently thought absurd that two colours should either be exactly equal in tone or of absolute contrast in depth of tint. Here was a nondescript heliotrope with none of the ruddy glow that suggests warmth, or of that rich purple of royalty; still by itself it would have been a gown worth possessing. But the modiste is not satisfied to leave it at this; there must be a touch of originality somewhere; to put a colour upon it that would blend would be ordinary, with the result that another neutral tint—this time in green—is added. And yet the toilette had been built by one of the great houses and was sold to a leader of society—not because of its beauty, but by reason of its novelty. This is a mistake seldom recommitted, an it is to be hoped that it in no wise indicates and age when taste will be superseded by the effort after a new effect. There are still plenty of combinations to be thought of which possess an artistic relation to each other that will fully satisfy the eye as well as answer the demands of fashion.

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